

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, No. 6, Commissioner, Commissioner of deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over the Jewell jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio, Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

### HARDWARE.

**A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTURERS.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Traction Engines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.**, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### JEWELERS.

**F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

**B & B**

**Five Acres of Holiday Brightness.**

—most earnest merchandising in choice novel and useful gift goods ever done at this store—larger assortments—not only some one thing, but many things appropriate for every preference.

There's to be unprecedented business done here between now and Christmas—it's to be obtained with less prices that will convincingly show such money-saving as will make you want to come or send here, in your own self interest.

64 different departments sharing liberally in the extraordinary gift selling.

Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Neckwear for women, children and men.

Books, Cards, Silver Novelties, Booklets, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Toilet Sets, Pictures, Satchels, Fancy Furniture, Pocketbooks, Lamps, Toys, Umbrellas, Games, Furs, Cushions, Dressing Sackies, Tapestry Panels, Perfumery, Curtains, Cut Glass, Rugs, China, Art Pottery, and hundreds of other gift goods.

Over a hundred different kinds of dolls, 5c to \$15.00.

Special assortments of silks for waists and dressy Dress Goods Patterns.

It will pay you to come—you'll save far more than you pay.

If you can't come, write for our big 250 page illustrated catalogue—also "Holiday Gloves," "Book News," "Christmas Handkerchiefs," and "Fur Booklet,"—any or all of these sent free.

Our large mail order department will give you queries, requests and orders the best of attention.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**  
DEPARTMENT X.  
ALLEGHENY, PA.

**JOS HORNE & CO.**

### A LESS PRICE POINTER

#### The Christmas Season.

It is with us and the Christmas buying has commenced in earnest. There is but a short time for you to make up your mind as to what you want to give your friends. We give you below some ideas about practical gifts, with prices attached, which are less than in small profits. If you do not wish to order without seeing the goods, you might ask us for samples. We'll get them to you in short order.

A Timely Reduction on Paris Dressy Novelties.

Of the Popeline, Velour and Evening families—fancy materials that you will appreciate. Fifteen distinct styles. Former prices were as follows:

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.90.  
\$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75 a yard.

The widths of these choice fabrics are 44, 46, 47 and 48 inches.

All marked to the round price of

**DRESS PATTERNS IN BOXES.**

This is an idea of ours introduced last year and it is one that was much appreciated. A substantial gift for a lady—handsome dress fabrics neatly boxed.

1000 boxes, material enough in each box for dress of this season's best styles, marked at only

**\$3.00** a pattern.

Send us your name and we'll send you our large catalogue. It contains many good ideas about gifts and it will help you to make up your mind if you are in doubt about what you wish to give to your friends.

PITTSBURG, PA.

## NUMBERS OF VICTIMS.

### More Known Ships and Lives Lost.

#### DEADLY COAST OF CAPE COD.

Miles and Miles Piled High With Wreckage—In Vineyard Haven Halls Are Filled Upon Shore—Wreck of the Portland Overshadowed All.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Reports of wrecks and loss of life up and down the New England coast, as the outcome of Sunday's terrific storm, continued. From Cape Cod the most terrible accounts of ruin and death came, and of these the loss of the steamer Portland, a side-wheeler, plying between Boston and Portland, with all on board, nearly 100 souls, overshadows all. The graveyard of the coast, the treacherous bars and reefs on the outside of Cape Cod, have claimed victims without number.

Miles and miles of coast line are piled high with wreckage, most of which is ground so fine by the waves that identification of hapless craft is impossible. As the fury of the wind was as great on the bleak sand hills which make up the cape it will be some hours before all places are heard from. Telegraph wires are down and railroads cannot break out the snow drifts, and this feature is distressing, as much suffering from cold and hunger must ensue among the poorer people in the near by hamlets.

The only means of reaching Cape Cod was by steamer across Massachusetts bay, a disagreeable voyage, as the sea was yet boisterous. Word from Provincetown told of nearly 30 total wrecks, with the number of lives lost unknown. Matters are improving slightly along Vineyard Sound, so far as means of communication are concerned. The best summing up of the disasters in that section is made by Captain Hard, Jr., of the revenue cutter Dexter, who has cruised along shore all day.

He says that in Vineyard Haven hulls are piled upon shore and those vessels which are afloat seem mere shells. The Dexter reports possible additions to the wreck list, in two schooners sunk off Menemsha light, and two big ones sunk abreast of Presque Isle. The fate of their crews is unknown. Three wrecking steamers are around the Fairfax ashore on Sow and Figs reef.

#### BODIES CAME ASHORE.

Life Belt on One Was Marked From the Portland—It Is Probable That Over 100 Lives Were Lost.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Nov. 28.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The steamer Portland of the Boston and Portland line has been lost on Cape Cod with all on board. The life saving men, through a blinding storm yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, heard the distress whistle of a steamer and last night, at midnight, the body of a man was found on shore. On the body of the man was a life belt marked "Steamer Portland of Portland." A gold watch in his pocket had stopped at 10 o'clock. This man was well-dressed, wore black clothes and tan shoes and had light hair and mustache and a piece of card in his pocket bore the words "John W., Congress street, Portland."

The body of a large woman, without covering of any kind, washed ashore at Plover river, but there was no means of identifying it. It is believed that the steamer Portland was disabled by the storm about 10 o'clock last night, being unable to longer hold up against the gale and drifted on to Peaked Hill bars and went to pieces. No part of the ship has drifted ashore, and it is not known just where she struck.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Figures obtained at the office of the Boston and Portland Steamship company, whose steamer Portland was dashed to pieces on the treacherous Cape Cod coast Sunday morning, show that the ill-fated vessel carried 101 persons, 52 passengers and a crew of 49 men. Every soul aboard is supposed to have perished, not one being left to tell the story of the disaster.

Thirty-four bodies were recovered from the surf by the life savers at Highland station.

The complete list of passengers follows:

M. L. Sewell, Portland; Fred Sherwood, Portland; Charles H. Thompson, wife and child, Woodstock, Me.; William L. Chase, Master Philip Chase, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Kate Coy, East Boston; Arthur E. Hanson and wife, Chelsea, Mass.; Miss Alice Swift, Portland; Harry Smith, East Boston; Mrs. Cornelia N. Mitchell, North Easton, Mass.; Miss Jennie C. Hoyt, North Easton, Mass.; Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Lowell, Mass.; Miss Jennie Edmunds, East Boston; Mrs. Anna Rounds, Portland; George B. Kenison, Jr., South Portland, Me.; Perry Jackson, Jr., South Portland, Me.; Perry Jackson and child, South Portland, Me.; George Cole, South Portland, Me.; Mrs. Mary Welch, Hon. E. Dudley Freeman, Portland, Me.; Elizabeth Collins, L. Forman, W. G. Latimer, J. G. Mitchell, Boston; Mrs. G. O. Chickering, Weymouth, Mass.; Mrs. Augustus Wheeler, South Weymouth, Mass.; Mrs. Ezekiel Bennis and Morgan, Fessenden Park, Owen Hooper, Portland; Fred Hooper, Portland, his son, H. True Hooper, Harvard student; Miss Rose, Miss Edna McCallis, Boston; Mrs. Theodore Allen, Portland; Miss Allen, Portland; Isaiah Frye, Portland; Miss Ruth Frye, Portland; Miss Maud Sykes, Portland; Arthur C. Bass, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Bemis, Auburn, Me.; Mrs. Hattie A. Lord, East Deering, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fogg, Salem, Mass.

The officers of the ship are as follows: Captain, W. H. Blanchard of East Deering, Me.; pilot, Lewis Strout of East Boston; second officer, Lewis Nelson; purser, F. A. Ingram; clerk, Horace Moore; mate, Edward Deering; second in command, J. M. Deering; watchman, E. Blake; watchman, T. Sewell; watchman, J. W. Witter; first engineer, Thomas Morrill; second engineer, John Walton; third engineer, Thomas Merrill; second steward, Eben Huston.

The crew were:

Deckmen—John Daly, George McGilvary, Arthur Sloan, James Davidson, Peter Collins, Morris Graham, Cornelius O'Brien, D. Bruce, Matthew Barron, Richard Hartley and George Cropley.

Officers—James McNeil, Albert Dillon, Electrician—Frank Leighton.  
Porter, Allen; first cook, Stephen Howard, second cook, Joe Watson; third cook, Fred Wells; waiters, Lewis Johnson, Arthur Johnson, Lee Forman, George Graham-Catlin, Samuel Smith; head saloonman, Latimer; barber, Comer; stewardesses, Mrs. Carrie M. Harris, Mrs. Margaret Barry.

#### FATAL FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Joe Man Killed and Others Hurt in a Row Among Republicans at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—An attempt to break up the annual meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican club at Bricklayers' hall, at Peoria and West Monroe streets, resulted in the death of one of the attacking party and the wounding of several of those who participated in the fight.

The dead man is Charles Lattimer, a bricklayer, instantly killed.  
The wounded are William Mahoney, policeman at the Desplaines Street station, shot in both arms and in the side; will recover. John W. Landers, laborer, finger shot off. John Prince, janitor of the building; shot in the left leg; not serious.

The club held its annual election last night, and there was much rivalry between factions headed by Coroner Berg and John Rodgers, an ex member of the city council, over the offices.

Some of the Rogers faction tried to enter the hall where some of the Berg people were holding a meeting.

Coroner Berg was one of the first to fire.

#### GREAT LAKES DISPUTES.

Taken Up by Special Committees of the Anglo-American Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Anglo-American commission had expected to resume the consideration of the reciprocity dissonance, but as the Bering sea question had not been disposed of the consideration of that branch of work was continued. While considerable progress has been made, a final agreement on the sealing question is not yet assured. Besides the present valuation of the Canadian sealing fleet it is said that the relinquishment of the right of sealing is another factor, which the Canadians consider quite as important as the value of the present fleet.

Questions relating to the great lakes were taken up by a special committee. These include controversies over the number of warships which are to be maintained or built on the lakes; fishing rights; navigation and wrecking privileges, and various questions arising out of the treaty of 1817. This branch of work was partly considered at Quebec.

#### A CHANCE FOR CORBETT.

Sharkey Willing to Fight For Charity, Within Two Weeks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—In a published interview Corbett was quoted as saying that he was willing to fight Sharkey again for nothing providing he was allowed his training expenses. Tom O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, issued the following card:

"Corbett has stated that he will fight Sharkey for nothing, if allowed training expenses. Sharkey accepts, providing the proceeds go to the poor as a Christmas gift, the press to form a committee, who will distribute the money. Let Corbett name the time, which must not be later than two weeks hence.

#### Bismarck's Memoirs Issued.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The memoirs of the late Prince Bismarck were issued, but the papers are disappointing to those who expected a sensation and have evidently been well blue-penciled. It is also evident that the author left much to be supplied by the editors who have impressed the writings with their own style. The memoirs contain few of Bismarck's characteristic derogations, but are, however, of vast literary and political interest.

#### Kasson Gave a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Hon. John A. Kasson, special reciprocity commissioner of the United States, entertained at dinner the British American joint high commission, now in session here. Toasts to the president, the queen and the emperor of Russia were drunk standing. The response to the toasts to the queen was made by the British ambassador and that to the emperor of Russia by the Russian ambassador.

#### Choate Called on McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Among the visitors at the White House was Mr. Joseph Choate of New York, who is in Washington on business before the United States supreme court. Mr. Choate called to pay his respects to the president and remained only a few minutes. His presence here, however, has revived the rumor that he may be appointed ambassador to London.

#### Death Sentence on Private.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 30.—The death sentence has been imposed upon Private Lindsey T. Holt, Troop F, Tenth cavalry, after trial by the first cavalry brigade courtmartial for the murder of Private Twisby of the same regiment, at Montauk. The findings of the court were referred to President McKinley and the sentence is awaiting action.

#### A Dinner to Iglesias.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica had a long conference with Senator Morgan, who has been the manager of the Nicaraguan canal legislation in the senate, relative to canal affairs. Last night President Iglesias was the guest of honor at a dinner given by President McKinley.

#### Saved a Schooner's Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Captain Dobbin of the schooner Maynard Sumner and his crew of five men were brought here by the steamer Mackinaw, from London, which picked them up off Montauk Point. The schooner was abandoned and will prove a total loss.

#### Bomb Found at Martelles.

MARSEILLE, Nov. 30.—A bomb containing 140 grammes of powder and nails, capable of doing terrible damage, was found in the bourse here. The fuse had been lighted, but it had burned out.

## A ROBBER ENGINEER.

### Caught Trying to Hold Up Missouri Pacific Train.

#### COMPANION REPORTED WOUNDED.

A Posse Out After the Two Fellow Bandits of the Railway Employee—Superintendent of the Road Had Been Informed—Had Armed Men on Train.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 74, which left St. Joe, via Kansas City, running from the latter city over the Lexington branch, was held up four and a half miles west of Sedalia, by three masked men, one of whom, Jim West, an engineer, in the company's employ, was captured, while a second is believed to have been wounded, and the third escaped. Originally the holdup was to have occurred last Friday night, but one of the men implicated weakened and the attempt was postponed.

Superintendent L. D. Hopkins was apprised that the holdup was arranged for and he prepared for it. When the train left Kansas City six secret service men in the company's employ were also on board.

One-half mile west of Georgetown, at Muddy creek, Engineer Daniels was signalled to stop and did so.

At once the three robbers opened fire, which was returned by the company's posse of six men. Fully 20 shots were exchanged, when the robbers realized that they were trapped and began to retreat. The officers gave pursuit, and Engineer Jim West, a freightingman, was captured. The officers fired a number of shots, and it was reported that the second robber was wounded, but this was not corroborated.

The train then came on to Sedalia and West was committed to jail. As quickly as possible a posse was organized and proceeded to the scene of the holdup in the hope of capturing the other two robbers.

#### NEGLECTED FOR DAYS.

Wound of Man Hurt at El Caney Not Dressed Until He Reached Long Island.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The war investigation commission began its hearings in Boston, all the members being present except Colonel Denby. General McCook acted as president.

Leonard W. Johnson of North Cambridge, a contract nurse, testified that no one was taken on board the City of Berlin, from Porto Rico, who was not able to take care of himself, but in spite of that he and a Mr. Sanderson were ordered to look after 12 men who were sick, though the witness was sick himself. Their orders were to keep all at work under penalty of being themselves, as well as the delinquents, placed in irons.

Dr. Bracket of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association thought there were medicines enough on the Segurancia. There were, however, almost no prepared food or any kind of food for convalescents. He and Captain McCook bought supplies from the ship's steward and gave them to the men. There was ice on board, to be had once a day by paying for it.

Corporal William Kentins, Seventh infantry, testified to being wounded in three places at the battle of El Caney. He remained under a tree and it was two days before he was discovered. Eight days afterwards he went aboard the Olivette. He did not get his wounds dressed until he reached Long Island.

Private B. F. Houston, Seventh infantry, who was wounded in the action at El Caney, told of his experiences in a hospital at Siboney. The wounded suffered on the way, owing to the springless wagon having no straw in the bottoms. In the hospital the greatest difficulty was in getting food of a proper nature for men in their condition. Canned food could be bought, but those who had no money had to go without. The only food issued was the canned beef and tomatoes. These were issued as rations, but delicacies and oranges had to be purchased. He described a visit of Miss Mills and an unpleasant controversy between her and the doctor, after which the men had better treatment. Witness testified to hearing the men call out for water and then hearing the nurses in the adjacent tents shout "shut up," for reply. One of the wounded died after calling for water in this way.

#### REARRANGED SUB-COMMISSIONS.

Some of the Members of the Industrial Commission Held a Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The session of some of the members of the United States industrial commission was devoted to consideration of the reports of the several sub-commissions, which are to be acted upon by the full commission before being promulgated. Rearrangement was made of the personnel of the sub-commissions, so that they now stand as follows:

On transportation—Phillips, Mallory, Loomer, Harris and Kenney.  
On statistics—North, Farquhar, Conger and Harris.  
On agriculture and agricultural labor—Harris, Kyle, Menden, Gardner and Conger.  
On conditions of labor and capital employed in manufacturing and general business—Smith, Penrose, Livingston, North and Farquhar.  
On conditions of labor and capital employed in mining—Daniel, O'Connell, Bell, Kennedy and Ratchford.

#### George Gould a Witness.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—George Gould was a witness in the trial of Mrs. Margaret Cody, charged with blackmailing him and his sister Helen by means of alleged valuable information calculated to effect a compromise of Mrs. Angel's suit for dower rights on the ground that she was Jay Gould's first wife. Mrs. Angel, who has confessed that her claim was baseless, will also testify in the trial.

## CONTEMPT CITATION.

A Cashier Refused to Testify on a Bank Tax Case Being Heard at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—Thomas Wilson, cashier of the First National bank of this city, was cited to appear before the United States circuit court for contempt, for refusing to answer a question put to him by Attorney General Monnett in the bank tax hearing.

Several bank cashiers were summoned to appear before Special Examiner Bedford, the object being to compel the bankers to explain the variation of the figures given in their reports to the comptroller of currency and their returns to the auditor for taxation. While Mr. Wilson was being examined by Attorney General Monnett he made the statement that there was not a taxpayer in the county that returned his property for taxation at more than 60 per cent of its true value.

"Can you name one person who makes his tax return at 60 per cent of the true value of his property?" asked Mr. Monnett.

"I can, but I do not wish to be the cause of other people being involved in this matter, and I refuse to mention any names," replied the witness.

Mr. Monnett had Mr. Wilson certified to the United States court for contempt.

#### OHIO'S NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

Some of Requirements For Those Desiring to Wed.

STEBUNVILLE, O., Nov. 30.—The probate judge here receive the new marriage law requirements which go into effect Jan. 1.

A perusal of the law shows the requirements to be names, ages, residence, places of birth and occupation of the parties applying for license; parents' names; whether either party has been previously married and if so whether widow or widower or divorced. The name of the party expected to perform the ceremony must be given and the person performing the same must return the certificate to the probate court within 30 days, or he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons under age are required to furnish the consent of parent or guardian personally or legal acknowledged and signed by two witnesses. The age required for males is 21 years and females 18 years.

#### Johnson Defense Rests.

AKRON, Nov. 30.—The defense in the Johnson murder trial caused a sensation by resting its case after one witness had been examined. The signed confession of the accused man was introduced. The defense offered no objection, contrary to expectation. Johnson claimed that he was attacked by Osborne when a came before he ever struck him, and on this point the defense dwelt in cross-examining the officers who had taken Johnson's confession. Attorney Ed Voris of the defense was put on the stand and testified as to bruises which he had seen on Johnson's legs, and which he claimed had been inflicted by Osborne.

#### Burke Case Practically Decided.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—The trial committee of the Bar association will not meet again until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when its report on the charges against Senator Vernon H. Burke will be drawn up and signed. The committee is practically agreed upon the verdict, but has not yet reached a decision upon the wording of the report. Judge Dellenbaugh was in Chicago on matters pertaining to the Burke case, and it is reported that he has come to secure additional evidence.

#### Want a Mission Building.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 30.—A petition signed by 500 representative citizens has been presented to the city council requesting that it lease for a long term of years at a nominal rental the city markethouse lot to the City mission, which desires to erect thereon a building for the carrying out of its charitable and benevolent work. It is probable a portion of the lot will be given for the worthy cause.

#### Elected President of Oberlin.

OVERLIN, O., Nov. 30.—The trustees of Oberlin college elected Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago as president of that institution. It is understood he will accept and assume the position on Jan. 4, 1899, when the winter terms begins.

#### TO COMBINE SUGAR REFINERIES.

A Move to Unite Different Companies, With Large Capitalization.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—An attempt is being made to consolidate the American Sugar Refining company, the Doehler sugar plant, the Arbuckle concern and all of the other independent refineries and the Glucose Sugar Refining company of Chicago.

Whether the scheme will succeed depends upon Mr. Havemeyer and certain interests in the Glucose company.

It is proposed to capitalize the organization at \$150,000,000, half preferred and half common stock.

#### TO BE SENTENCED TODAY.

Quick Verdict of Death For a Negro Rapist.

BEDFORD CITY, Va., Nov. 30.—Monday an indictment was found by the grand jury against James Webster, a negro, for rape committed on Miss Mary Aunsprugh, an aged white lady of this city, on Nov. 19. Tuesday the case was called at 10 o'clock; at 3:30 it was given to the jury and at 4:05 a verdict was rendered of guilty, with the death penalty.

The prisoner is to be sentenced today.

#### Hanscom Being Courtmartialled.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The naval courtmartial appointed to try Naval Constructor Hanscom convened at the League Island navyyard. Mr. Hanscom is accused of approving fraudulent vouchers which gave to workmen at League Island navyyard more pay than they had earned, culpable inefficiency in the performance of his duties, failure to report the false vouchers to his immediate superior and the making of false statements in his report to Washington of labor performed at the navyyard.

## IN BLOCKADED SANTIAGO.

A Spanish Naval Officer's Impressions. Spanish Fleet Badly Prepared—American Soldiers Fight Admirably.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The bureau of naval intelligence issued another of its war series, this time the "Battles and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba," by Lieutenant Jose Muller y Tejero, the second in command of the naval forces of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

The publication begins with a chapter entitled "The Two Fleets," telling of the arrival of Cervera's squadron on the 19th of May and of the disappointment of the people, who expected no less than eight battleships instead of five. He makes a comparison very carefully and accurately of the vessels of the two squadrons. The lieutenant mentioned the fact that provisions were very short, also that the military element of the province was none or ten months' in arrears in the payment of consignments, and had been living on credit for some time. Everything was lacking—food, money, credit—and purchasing resources were exhausted.

The Spanish ships did not have to give battle in order to obtain results, and says that if provisions had not been wanting in Santiago and the Spanish fleet had remained there no one could tell to what extremes impatience and despair might have carried Admiral Sampson. Speaking of the Merrimac, he said the real object of the exploit was unknown in Santiago.

The arrival of the army created considerable consternation in Santiago. Provisions were running short, and it is stated that if El Caney and San Juan had not been taken, the Spaniards would not have lost communication with the cultivated region nor would the aqueduct have been cut. The small number of the Spanish forces made it impossible to save these positions. He speaks of the destructive work of the Vesuvius whenever the bombs fell upon any point where there were works or guns.

Speaking of the battles of El Caney and San Juan, he says, the Americans, it must be acknowledged, fought with truly admirable courage and spirit.

While the battles were going on at El Caney and San Juan, the enemy kept forces again, at the whole Spanish line, for the purpose no doubt of harassing and making the attack more general. The casualties of the Spanish side are stated to be 60 officers and 553 men. He claims that only 20 men defended El Caney for ten hours, and that 250 defended San Juan for four hours. He speaks of the newly bombardment by sea and land on July 2, and the sortie of the Spanish fleet on July 3. The commanders of the ships were opposed to the movement, but were ordered to go.

At the time of the surrender there were 2,100 sick and wounded soldiers of the Spanish army. The total loss in all the attacks on Santiago are given as follows:



## AROUND THE WORLD.

TESLA WILL DEVELOPE NIAGARA'S POWER IN PARIS EXPOSITION.

Will Run the Machinery There and Use No Metallic Conductor for the Electricity—Most Marvelous Discovery of the Age.

Tesla proposes to run the machinery of the Paris Exhibition with electric power sent instantly across the world from Niagara Falls. It is an astounding statement. He has just patented his machine for transmitting electricity without wires. He says he can shoot thousands of millions of volts around and through the globe without metallic conductors. The Electrical Review says "it is like a tale from the Arabian Nights," and, if successful, it means that there will be no need of power. If successful, it means that from the great falls of Niagara, of the Yellowstone, of Alaska and of the canyons of Colorado unlimited power of millions of volts can be delivered in New York, London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Peking in a second of time. Mountains, rivers and oceans would thus be annihilated. Tesla says his machinery works perfectly; that he has demonstrated the seeming



Nichola Tesla.

miracle beyond all possibility of failure. He said: "I will supply the Paris Exhibition with Niagara's power. I will send it across the ocean without a wire. My invention is the crowning success of long years of thought and labor. Tesla went on to explain how he invents. He first discovers the natural laws governing the secret he is after. Then he can predict just what his mechanism, when constructed in a certain way, will accomplish. When the laws controlling their appointed work in the universe have been once mastered the making of the proper machine to act in harmony with the laws is comparatively an easy task. When Tesla discovered the laws leading up to the invention of his famous oscillator he was convinced that if he made certain wires in the machine exactly of the required length the electricity of the globe would stream forth in flame.

He worked long and persistently, with no satisfactory result. Still, he said, he knew to a mathematical certainty—a certainty on which he would stake his life—that the flames must appear when once he found the right measurements. At last he hit it, and the world now marvels at the results announced. When Lord Kelvin, the Shakespeare of European science, saw this machine in action, its awful flames shooting and exploding in veritable thunderbolts, it is said that his emotion was profound, for above and beyond its spectacular features he realized that it sent its currents around and through our universe of matter. Between each terrifying lightning stroke the globe is penetrated and encircled by the million volt force. With this seemingly divinely endowed oscillator Tesla, it is declared, instantly brings Paris and Hong Kong within the reach of his hand. I saw the machine recently. At the touch of Tesla's finger it blossomed into lightning flame. In color and shape it was like a celestial morning glory flower, twenty feet in diameter, fringed with ten thousand purple thunderbolts—shooting into cinders and tongues of fire, continuously exploding with the roar of a cyclone. It was like the spectacle on Sinai. And what is this electric force that moves cars and machinery? "Invisible light," says Tesla.

A still greater marvel is claimed. Tesla will destroy navies and abolish war. His invention to accomplish this sublime end is the subject of wide discussion. General Grant said: "Make war terrible enough and you will have peace." This Tesla claims to have accomplished with his astonishing machinery. But it is not by raining artificial thunderbolts on the enemy nor throwing shells by electricity. Tesla's plan is to steer swift dynamite boats at express train speed along the surface or under water against a ship or a fleet, against a fort or a city, and blow them up—annihilate them. Tesla will handle his destroyers from shore or a distant ship as skillfully as would a captain with a picked crew of experts. By electric devices alone the engines will be controlled and the boat steered and run at any speed, its guns fired or the boat exploded. If a submarine boat it will be made to dive and move below the surface at any depth, coming up at the desired point to blow the enemy out of the water. All this and a hundred other things will be done, he claims, by electricity, without wires or any artificial means of communication. It is a staggering statement to make. But the electric machinery for doing it is fully described in the twenty-four typewritten pages of specifications covering the patent. There are eight thousand words in the document, show-

ing the invention as a veritable engine of power for peace or war. Its action is largely automatic, and under the manipulation of the operator, stationed a mile or fifty miles away, it would seem almost instinct with human intelligence. Tesla shows that his machine not only has the capacity for executing any number of orders, but it exhibits what practically amounts to intelligence. It distinguishes from any number of signals that particular vital one which it has been previously "instructed" to select and obey. Herein lies the proof of its almost omnipotent power for civilization, for peace or war. By its use war becomes annihilation and peace is the inevitable consequence. Already rivals in electricity are criticizing the claims of the patent, calling Tesla a laboratory dreamer. As usual, they say that sending electrical currents without a wire is nothing new in theory; that it will be impossible to achieve anything of a practical character on sea or land with the enemy vigilant, the weather stormy, the sea boisterous and battles raging. They claim that dynamite boats can never be steered and fleets blown up by an operator stationed miles away with no metallic means of communication.

And how does Tesla propose to do this without wire or any artificial means of communication? He uses the earth and the atmosphere as electrical circuit. He has a thunderbolt producing machine, his famous "Oscillator." Instead of producing the few thousand volts used for electric lighting, propelling trolley cars or killing murderers at Sing Sing, it manufactures millions of volts. But the electricity is of such a character that when the machine fills a room with jagged lightning, flashing and thundering in a tornado of fiery storm, it does not kill anybody, yet it develops a force thousands of times greater than the biggest ordinary dynamo can produce. With this machine creating a pressure of millions of volts, Tesla lashes the vast ocean of electricity of the earth into a cyclonic storm. Instantly the waves spread in all directions through the universe of matter. And this electricity is as rigid as steel. It cannot be compressed nor condensed. Yet it is thousands of millions times lighter than the air of the highest mountain tops.

Now how can he send his message aboard ship from distant lands—reaching one particular vessel? By having two electric circuits, one on shore and one on the vessel, both adjusted to be in exact unison. They may be likened to a pair of violins in perfect accord and tune. You play one and the other takes up the strain of music. One of the most wonderful features of this invention is that the oscillator for producing the tremendous, far reaching electric waves can be almost tucked away in one's pocket, like a cigarette case. When Tesla on shore touches the ship's engines to start he touches the code signal, which goes flying on the billows of electric either through all space. If these duplicate machines were in every city every city would receive the message to start the engine fire the guns, steer "port" or "starboard," go ahead or back, or whatsoever the message sent might be. But the machine is deaf and blind to all other messages. Hence the enemy is powerless to thwart an attack. So one ship alone of a fleet receives the electric message, the current "impulse," or whatever it may be termed. A little armature or lever is released, the electric circuit is complete, the clock starts a more powerful electric machine connecting with the engines, as it does with the steering machinery, and away goes the boat with its load of dynamite, being propelled and steered for the fleet at terrifying speed. Besides ships, Tesla says he can direct balloons, or wagons—steering them in the same way.



Using the Oscillator.

Here is a section of his own technical description of how he does it: "In a broad sense, my invention differs from all of those systems which provide for the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require no intermediate wires, cables or other form of electrical or mechanical connection with the object, save the natural media in space. I accomplish, nevertheless, similar results and in a much more practicable manner by producing waves, impulses or radiations which are received through the earth, water or atmosphere by suitable apparatus on the moving body and cause the desired actions, so long as the body remains within the active region or effective range of such currents, waves, impulses or radiations. These actions necessitate the designing of devices and apparatus of a novel kind, in order to utilize to the best advantage various facts or results which, either through my own investigations or those of others, have been rendered practically available.

## SCHOOL LUNCHES.

Some Remarks on the Manner of Getting Them Up.

What did the children take to school to-day for lunch? Did you see to it, or did they run to the pantry and decide the question for themselves? asks Trained Motherhood. The hearty farmer's boy may not require much attention in this respect, but what about the girl? Did she make her breakfast of a cup of coffee and a hot roll? Does she come home at night with headache? and is she pale and listless? Just notice to-morrow what she eats for breakfast, and what she takes to school for lunch. The chances are, she ate but little for breakfast, and has taken some rich pastry and a few pickles for lunch. For two reasons the mother should have an oversight in the matter of school lunches.

First, sensitive children do not like to open their lunches with the eyes of their playmates upon them unless they are sure there will be something good to eat within. Second, and most important, the children should have wholesome food at this time. Nothing is better than good bread and butter; it is better still if it is cut nicely, spread evenly, and with a little jelly added, if the children like it. In place of rich cakes remember how simple and wholesome is sponge cake. Then we have graham wafers and the good old gingerbread; a little piece of chicken or some finely minced meat, or a very thin slice of roast beef, or mutton, tastes very good. Do not forget, an apple or an orange. Put in a napkin; paper napkins are cheap; if you do not have the linen ones to spare. In other words, we simply make a little plea for more attractive and wholesome school lunches.

## The Boston Bulldog.

I frankly confess to a weakness for this dog, even though he cannot lay claim to ancient lineage. This from Outing. Blending, as he does, the dogged determination of the bulldog with the intelligence and activity of the terrier, he is a lively companion, and quite capable of seeing that his rights are not meddled with. He will fight like a small fiend if molested, but, as a rule, the other dog has to begin hostilities—indeed, I have yet to see a good Boston that is vicious under proper treatment. He is gentle with those he knows intensely loyal to his master, of a merry disposition, and so tough and wiry that no game of romps is too rough for him. He readily learns to perform amusing tricks, and he is a stout and fearless swimmer. Like the best of the true terriers, he is fond of a bout with a cat, water-rat and the like, being ready to tackle anything up to the size of a coon. By this I do not mean to imply that he is always looking for trouble, for that would be a calumny. If anything is to be tackled, he is the boy for the job, if he be told to go in; otherwise he is a good-natured, self-possessed sort of a chap and easily enough controlled, unless he has been spoiled by low human associates. The Boston terrier is a new breed, which takes its name from the city of which New Englanders are so proud. It originated in a cross between the bulldog and the white English terrier and originally was known as the "short-head bull terrier," "roundhead," "screw-tail terrier," etc.

## Ships That Pass in the Daytime.

"Why, how do you do?" Smilingly the man in the brindle suit and brown derby hat held out his hand to the little woman in the gray traveling dress. "Well, this is a surprise," returned the little woman, shaking him by the hand and saying to herself, "I ought to know this man. Where have I met him before?" "It has been a year since I saw you, I think," he said. "Yes, I believe it has," she answered. "By the way—where are you living now?" "Same old place," he replied, waving his hand. She hadn't made any progress. She tried again. "What are you doing these days?" "Oh, just the same old business," he said, airily, as before. "Wasn't it too bad, the way they treated you?" "You mean that—that time—" "Yes, that time, you know. It was a shame, wasn't it?" "Oh, yes," she rejoined. "It was too bad. It—was a shame." "It was, indeed. Well, I am very glad to have met you again. Good day." "Thank you. Good day." "I don't think I could have been mistaken," he muttered as he walked along "and yet—" "I wonder, now," mused the little woman in the gray traveling suit as she hurried down the street, "if I ever did meet that man before, and I'd give worlds to know who the people were that treated me so badly, and when and where they did it!"—Chicago Tribune.

## Jackie and His Beer.

Jackie gets pretty nearly everything he wants these days, his beer among other things, and no one doubts that he is entitled to it. I have heard inquiries, however, as to how much tribute is paid to the guardians of the law by a saloonkeeper whose "cave" is situated at the entrance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and who deals out "spirited and fermented" to all comers on Sunday, with never a sandwich in sight to make the trade look legitimate. The jackies of the Iowa and Oregon expecting foreign service again, have been trying in this saloon the "camel's experiment of carrying liquid along with them to last through an arid tract of vast extent. They never miss the sandwiches.

## Eczema!

## The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.



Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

## S.S.S. For the Blood

is the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral.

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## HOW NIAGARA WAS SPANNED

The First Bridge Was Started by Means of a Boy's Kite.

The second steel arch bridge across the Niagara gorge is in course of construction to replace the upper suspension bridge close to the falls. The signing of the contract for the new arch was practically an order for the destruction of the last of the famous great suspension bridges at Niagara, so far as their original location is concerned, and the last of the structures traversed by thousands of tourists in an admiring mood will live in memory only. All arrangements for the building of the first bridge over the gorge was completed, writes Orrin E. Dunlap in Leslie's Weekly, early in 1848, and the contractors set about finding a means of establishing communication between the cliffs at the narrowest point near the whirlpool rapids. The idea of overcoming the difficulty by a powerful rocket was conceived. But this did not work, and some school-boys flying their kites on the river bank gave the suggestion that the desired connection might be made by allowing a kite to settle on the opposite bank.

The most adept of the boys in flying their kites was little Homan Walsh, and the contractors invited him to try his skill. The prevailing wind at the falls is from the southwest, and after waiting some days for a favorable wind, young Walsh walked up stream two miles to the ferry and crossed to the Canadian side reaching which he proceeded down stream to the site of the bridge. The wind was blowing strong, and he soon had his kite, named the Union, flying heavenward. The cord went out rapidly, but the gale was too strong to allow the kite to settle. Night came on, and Walsh and the boys who had gathered built a fire on the bank to keep warm, awaiting a lull in the wind toward midnight. The anxious watchers on the opposite shore also built a fire. Walsh knew then that his program was understood and that there would be a close watch kept for the kite.

The wind went down as expected and about 12 o'clock increased tension and jerking on the kite string told him that his kite had landed and that the cord was safely across the gorge. The distance and roar of the rapids prevented verbal communication, therefore they were uncertain as to each other's movements. Suddenly there came a heavy jerk on the cord, and then it fell loose in Walsh's hands. So much sag had been given it that it reached the river below, in which a vast amount of ice was flowing, and the cord was broken in two. Disappointed, Walsh wound up his end of the cord and started for the ferry. Reaching there he was told the river was so full of ice that the boats dared not venture out. For eight days he was icebound on the Canadian shore.

When finally he arrived home he found his kite uninjured, and after waiting again for a favorable wind to fly it from the New York state bank he again crossed to the Canadian side. The wind was favorable, and in thirty minutes he had landed his kite and the desired connection between the cliffs was established. The cord was used to draw a heavier cord across the river and this was followed by a rope and a wire cable. Other cables followed, and a cable way, on which an iron basket ran, now in possession of the Buffalo Historical Society, was operated in building the bridge. Walsh received \$50 for his work. He is still alive, and resides at Lincoln, Neb.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Before and the Coxswain. Just before the battle of Trafalgar a mail was sent from the English fleet to England, and word was passed that it might be the last chance to write before the expected battle. The letters had been collected from ships, the letter bags were on the vessel which was to take them, and she had got some distance under way, under full sail, when Lord Nelson saw a midshipman come up and speak to Pasco, the signal officer, who, upon hearing what he said stamped his foot in evident vexation and uttered an exclamation. The admiral called Pasco, and asked what was the matter. "Nothing which need trouble your lordship," was the reply. "You are not the man to lose your temper for nothing," replied Nelson. "What was it?" "Well, if you must know, my lord, I will tell you. You see that coxswain?" pointing to one of the active of the petty officers. "We have not a better man on the Victory, and the message which put me out was this. I was told that he was so busy receiving and getting off his mail that he forgot to put his own letter to his wife into one of them; and he has just discovered it in his pocket."

"Hoist a signal to bring her back," was Nelson's instant command. "Who knows that he may not fall in action to-morrow? His letter shall go with the rest." And the dispatch vessel was brought back for that alone.

Capt. Mahaa tells this charming story on the authority of Lieut. Pasco who used that it was no wonder that the sailors idolized Nelson, who was always thinking of them.—Edward Everett Hale.

Restraint. "Where's the Spanish prisoner?" inquired the night-seer.

"Oh, he's out taking a walk or going to a party or something of that kind."

"Perhaps you wouldn't object to going and taking lunch with me."

"I'd like to. But I can't leave here a minute. I'm his jailer."—Washington Star.

Pure thoughts are a garden of pleasure.

## KENNETH'S DOG ROVER

A Playfellow and Protector Any Little Boy or Girl Would Be Proud Of.

Kenneth's father brought Rover home one day when he was only a little clumsy ball of hair, hardly longer than he was big around, saying, as he tumbled him onto the floor at Kenneth's feet, "There, Ken, is a play-fellow for you."

Of course Rover, as we have said, wasn't much more than a little hairy ball, but Kenneth knew he would grow, and he did grow, until he became the splendid great shaggy St. Bernard shown in the picture with his young master standing by his side.

Now good dogs will do lots of intelligent things even without being trained. And if you are kind and good to them they know it and you can then teach them almost anything. Kenneth soon found this out, and before Rover was very big he used to plunge into the water and bring sticks out that his little master had thrown in just to see him swim. One day a bad little boy, who thought to fool Rover, threw a stone into the water. Of course the stone sank, but to the great surprise and delight of the boys Rover dove right under the water, coming up with the same stone in his mouth, and swimming to shore, he laid it at his little master's feet, and stood dripping wet and wagging his tail for approval. He used to enjoy swimming and diving as much as the boys themselves, and he would often go bathing of his own accord and when the boys were not there. This was lucky, too, because when a little girl who could not swim and would have drowned fell into the water Rover happened along to take his bath, and he plunged right in after the little drowning girl and brought her to shore clinging hold of his collar. And to be more sure of saving her, the faithful fellow held some of her little wet dress in his mouth.



Kenneth and Rover

Lots of stories are told of the usefulness of good dogs that must be interesting to good little boys and girls. And some are as funny as this is of the same Rover we have been telling about. When he grew to be a big, strong dog, as the picture shows him, Kenneth used to ride on his back, and then he fixed a little harness and a cart and would drive him for a horse. Now this was all very nice, and Rover would draw loads of chips or dirt or boys, or anything his little master told him to draw, but the funny part of it all was that when Kenneth wanted to ride himself, Rover seemed to think it was too much to ask of him, so he would just sit down and look around, as much as to say: "You can walk as good as I can, and I won't go until you get out." And he wouldn't. So Kenneth never got any rides in the cart, not even by trying to creep up softly and get on. Rover always seemed to know it the minute he tried to fool him, and he always stopped till Kenneth got off.

Entering the Navy. When a boy wishes to become a sailor in the navy he applies to one of the three "recruiting" ships. They are the Vermont at the New York Navy-Yard, the Wabash at the Boston yard, and the Richmond at the League Island Navy-Yard in Philadelphia. The boys must be between fourteen and sixteen years of age, sound in health, and be able to read and write to some extent. No distinction is made in race, and it is a singular fact that the colored boys who apply are almost invariably able to read and write better than the white boys. On board the Vermont the only reading test applied is contained on a card, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that fraudulent enlistment and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder is hereby declared an offense against naval discipline, and made punishable by general court-martial."

"What I have just read to you is a law of the United States, and it means that if you do not tell the truth about your age, parents, or guardian, or if you are a deserter from the naval or military service, you may be tried by a court-martial, be put in prison, or punished in some way."

The last paragraph of this is what boys are usually required to read. The officers are not very strict about the hard words, and so almost any boy can pass the test. After being admitted, Uncle Sam gives each boy an outfit. His parents or guardian must sign a paper giving him to the government until he is twenty-one years of age. He becomes known at once as a third-grade apprentice, and in a few days he is sent to a training-school at Newport, where he is taught rudimentary things about a sailor's life and work. After remaining at Newport for six months he is transferred to one of two training-ships. These are the Essex and the Alliance. He remains on one of these for six months, and takes a cruise. On the voyage he learns how to handle the sails, how to sew and splice, and how to handle guns. Innumerable other things about a sailor's life he also picks up, and when he returns he is transferred to a modern man-of-war, where he becomes an apprentice of the second class. Here he takes his place with the regular crew, and has his allotted share of the daily routine to perform. He is examined every three months, and usually he becomes an apprentice of the first class in six months, when he has a rank which corresponds to the rank of a man with sailors.—Harper's Round Table.

## FASHION NOTES.

If you wish to be regarded as absolutely au fait do not prance out in the street toggled out in lace trimmed, ribbon bedecked frocks, that are more suitable for a garden party than a morning promenade. The woman who dresses correctly chooses quiet colors, made in severely plain style, for her outdoor rambles, letting her feminine love of fripperies escape only within the house.

Philadelphia's women are conservative dressers, but they possess excellent taste and superior judgment that show themselves in their selection of goods. These spring days the covert suitings are largely in evidence, made with a jacket reaching to the hips, this jacket slightly flared from the waist line and opening over a white pique vest or one in brown, black or red cloth dotted in tiny figures. The skirts are plain but hang exquisitely, revealing patent leather tipped shoes that fit as perfectly as the bodices.

In the choice of millinery there is greater range, though colors are barred to a great extent, a little glimpse of magenta, pale blue yellow or pink showing from under the rim, or in the very tiniest clusters outside. The Princess Nicotine appears to be one of the most popular shapes, though the Russian turban, closely allied to it in contour, presses hard for first place.

When the stylish maiden passes through the portals of her residence she lays aside the cloth tailor finished gown and blossoms forth in crepes and silks as dainty as a summer's dream. For house wear bright red is a great favorite. A tea jacket of brilliant Bengaline had a zouave jacket over an under section of oriental embroidery smothered in real lace. Jet and steel buckles held a collar and belt of velvet and though the description undoubtedly conveys the impression of a parrot's plumage the deft commingling did not jar in the least upon the most sensitive artistic taste.

White gowns will be seen at the seashore and mountain resorts this summer and in fact will continue to be worn throughout the entire season. London furs are bringing out dressy little pink, blue, yellow and red capes, trimmed with ermine and lined with white silk brocaded in rosebuds. These dainty affairs are to be worn on cool evenings over décolleté frocks and are all that the most fastidious woman could desire. There is no radical change in the fashions, the recent changes not having been improved upon in the least. Grace, elegance and color for the house; fit, style and sobriety for the street. In these few words the fashion status of this season is briefly summed up.

Household Matters. To clean the silver spoons and forks in every-day use rub them with a damp cloth dipped in baking soda, then polish them with a little piece of chamois skin.

Though not as choice as embroidery, linen is now sometimes marked with indelible ink in a fashion so artistic that it looks like etchings, as the crests and letters of any size, in any text, are done to order.

In giving medicine in liquid form to an infant, place the point of the spoon containing the medicine against the roof of the mouth. Administering in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine.

A small laundry bag for handkerchiefs and small pieces of blue linen, with the top lined with white. On the right side of the bag is worked an Empire torch, held at the base by a bow knot with floating ends. The design is worked with white embroidery floss in chain stitch.

If peaches are to be served for breakfast, brush them and arrange them in a pretty wicker basket with a handle. Twine the handle with some fresh green vine. A few flowers stuck here and there are also pleasing to the eye. Yellow hollyhocks look particularly well with peaches.

At a birthday celebration not long ago fifty-three friends of the celebrant each provided one candle to decorate the birthday cake. Wrapped around each candle, which was lighted as it was handed to the host, were the congratulations of the giver. Some of them were original, some of them in adapted verse.

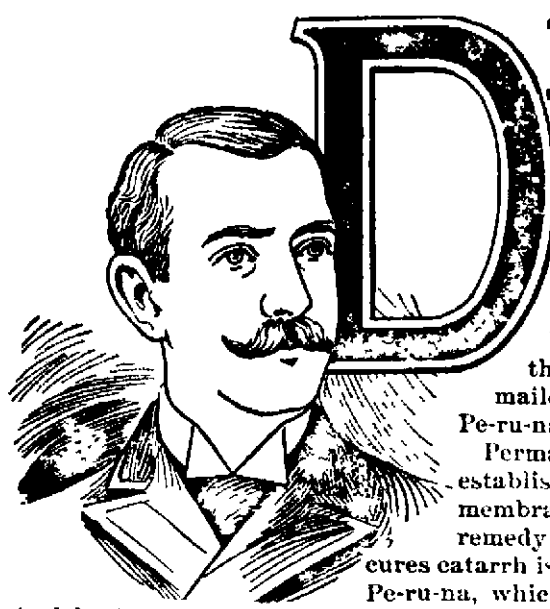
In washing anything made of chamois skin use warm water with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring the chamois. Press it between the palms of the hands to take out the water, and hang before the fire or in the hot sun to dry quickly and pulling the article into proper shape every few moments to prevent the skins drying hard and stiff.

Instead of keeping sugar, tea oatmeal and other groceries in the paper bags in which they are sent from the store, put them at once in small wooden boxes or large jars with tight-fitting covers. A great deal of strength will be lost, if the groceries are kept carelessly in the paper bags, beside the untidy appearance of the pantry shelves, the inconvenience, and the waste that is sure to be great in the course of the year by the tearing of the paper bags and the spilling of the contents over the pantry shelves.

Lettuce purifies the blood, tones the color, steadies the nerves and induces sleep. In preparing it, pull the leaves, allowing each to remain whole; wash carefully; then let it lie in very cold water for fifteen minutes. After which shake the water off the leaves and place them in a white mosquito netting and hang in the refrigerator, there to drain dry and become still more crisp. Lettuce should never be dressed just before eating, as it soon wilts and has a mussiness of appearance. The best plain lettuce salad is a combination of all, very little vinegar and a generous amount of salt.

## Breathing Through the Nose.

Nature provides the proper course for the passage of air to the lungs.—Dr. Hartman helps keep the way open.



## DRAWING

the breath through the nose is a vitally important thing. Catarrh stops up the nasal passages and makes nose breathing practically impossible. Continued breathing through the mouth is almost certain to affect the lungs. Dr. Hartman explains all about this in his book on chronic catarrh mailed free, on application, by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Permanent nose breathing cannot be established by any local treatment; the membranes must be made healthy. The remedy which heals the membranes and cures catarrh is Dr. Hartman's great prescription.

Pe-ru-na, which has stood without a successful rival for forty years as a cure for all catarrhal trouble. All druggists sell it.

Catarrh is weakening. Every inflammation of the mucous membrane is catarrh. There may be catarrh in any organ of the body, for all the organs are lined with mucous membrane.

Mr. J. Reimers, Osage, Ia., writes the following strong letter to Dr. Hartman.

"For many years I suffered with catarrh of the head, nose and throat; the least change in the weather bringing on a bad cold, followed by pain and headache. Also for the last six or seven years I was troubled with general weakness. Nothing did me any good until I began to take Pe-ru-na. I took four bottles in all, and I am as well as I ever was in my life. I can recommend it also for coughs and colds. I keep Pe-ru-na in the house all the time, and regard it as a pleasure to recommend it to all. I am enjoying the best health of my life and have only Pe-ru-na to thank for it."

Pe-ru-na conquers every phase of catarrh and builds up the general health. Dr. Hartman gives personal attention to correspondence from all catarrhal sufferers.

Mr. C. R. Harden, Evansville, Wis., writes: "I was troubled with catarrh for fifteen years, of which the Pe-ru-na has entirely cured me. I am no more troubled with the choking which the catarrh produced and am able to sleep well. Pe-ru-na also cured my son of severe lung trouble, stopping the hemorrhages entirely. He is now well and hard at work."

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

## PEOPLE READ!

The advertisements in a live newspaper.  
Moral: Advertise in "The Independent."

## DON'T GET GAY

and foolish at once, and pay a merchant tailor \$25.00 for an Overcoat that we can and will sell you for \$15.00, and the same is true when it comes to buying a suit. Our clothing is of the fashionable kind—has that something about them that stamps them at once as being the correct thing.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at all Prices.

In all the fashionable weaves of cloth. Children's Reefers, \$2 00; Children's Box Overcoats at 2 98. Men's Mackintoshes, at \$1.98, a double texture coat and a big bargain.

Whitman, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

## The Greatest Bargain Sale

Of the year Until December 1st we will offer our Entire Stock at FACTORY PRICES. It's a sad loss to us, but a great opportunity for our patrons. ROOM WE MUST HAVE at any sacrifice for our Immense Holiday Line now being shipped. Come in and make us an offer—no REASONABLE PRICE REFUSED.

## LAMPS

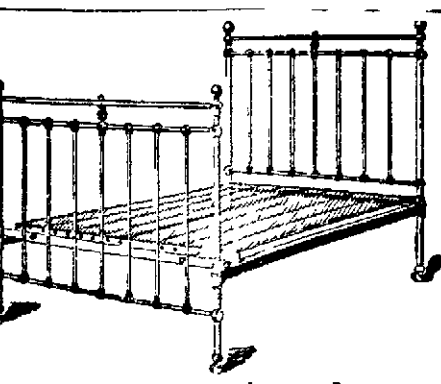
High Banquet Lamp at Your Own Price.

Our Finest \$12 00 Lamp, now only \$7.50

\$10 Lamp, only \$6.50

\$8.00 Lamp, only \$4 75

Cupid Banquet Lamp, sold at \$2 75, now Only \$1.75.



A Fine Bed with Brass Corner Ornaments, ONLY \$3 75.



A Handsome Sofa Bed, only \$13.50. Regular Price \$18 00

## STOVES!

Just think of buying \$20.00 stoves for 15.00; \$18.00 stoves for \$13.50; \$15.00 stoves for \$11.75. The above are the best make of Air Tights.

The Good Luck, The Jewel, The Gold Coin.

K. D. Steel Ranges, only \$25.00; Co-operative Range, only \$20. No such offer will be made again this year.

THIS OAK STOVE, 12 inch Fire Pot, only \$6 50; 14 inch Fire Pot, only \$8 75; 16 inch Fire Pot, only \$10.50

Take advantage of this Great Sale and secure your Christmas...

.....Present at 25 per cent. discount. Goods will be stored until December 24th by making first payment on same. There will positively be no Reserve.



## Our Entire Stock,

Including Sideboards, Dining Tables, Bedroom Suites, Parlor goods, Couches Stoves Dishes, Lamps, &c., at your disposal. FOR YOUR OWN PRICE.

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

## Benedict's White Palace!

63-65 South Erie Street, Massillon, O.



## THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
80 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1857.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.  
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON  
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

The surprise and disappointment at the tone of the replies to their last appeal to the powers has had more effect in breaking the spirit of the Spaniards and completing their humiliation than the arbitrary attitude of the Americans.

Nothing could be more cruel than a suggestion made in a recent dispatch from Paris to the effect that Spain might have gained more advantageous terms if she had been wise enough to adopt a less recalcitrant attitude toward the American administration at the outset of the peace negotiations. There is, however, a good deal of truth in this assertion. The Spaniards persistently refused to come upon common ground for negotiations until the Americans were compelled to make an arbitrary offer.

Statistics of mortality among French troops recently published in the Scientific Review, show that the death rate of the troops in France amounts to 6.08; in Alsace 12.27, and in the colonies to 42.95 per cent. "When we compare these statistics of an army at peace," says the Medical Record, "and those of the mortality rate among our own soldiers in the war with Spain, which was something like two per cent, including those who fell in battle as well as those who succumbed to disease, it is only fair to ask whether the great outcry against the excessive death rate in our own armies is wholly warranted."

News of the death of the Rev. James Kuhn, although not entirely unexpected, has come with a great shock to his parishioners and to other citizens of Massillon who have become familiar with his sturdy figure, bluff, hearty manner, and the many sterling qualities which combined to make up a character of unusual strength. The beautiful church which was completed through his energy, determination and perseverance, will stand for centuries as a monument to its builder, but after twenty-five years of intimate association, a memorial of deep meaning exists in the admiration and affection of his people:

It is now definitely understood that the American demand in connection with the Philippines included the islands of the Sulu archipelago, an announcement to this effect having been made by the government, owing to a suspicion that an attempt was being made to create an impression throughout Europe that the demand for the cession of the Sulus was an afterthought, and not included in the original memorandum setting forth the position of the United States. As a matter of fact the administration has from the outset considered the Sulus a part of the Philippines, basing its attitude in this respect on the knowledge that Spain has always included these islands in the general government of the Philippines, and that the Spanish government did formally declare that the Sulus had been annexed to the jurisdiction of the larger group.

Two reasons are given for the present quiet attitude of France toward England—first, the preparations for the great international exposition of 1900, which would be upset by an outbreak of hostilities, and second, the anxiety prevailing in regard to the outcome of the Dreyfus case. But meantime France continues to perfect her military establishment. The chambers are now in session and have before them for action a project calling for the expenditure of eight million francs more during 1899 than the total for the present year. It is not to be expected that the French people will submit without fuming to seeing France unceremoniously ordered out of Fashoda, and even though her war-like utterances may have ceased for the time being, it is evident that she will leave no stone unturned to prepare herself for a war which may be precipitated at any moment by the excitable and irritable temperament of her people.

The confusion that has existed in this country and abroad over the real meaning and extent of the administration's concession of an "open door" in dictating the terms of peace to the Spanish commissioners is effectually cleared up by an explanation given in a few words by a member of the cabinet. According to this elucidation it is the purpose of the administration to place all nations on an equal footing with the United States so far as the tariff laws in the Philippines are concerned. The tariff to be put in force must of necessity be a tariff that will not deprive the money that will

on customs. It is not the purpose of the administration, however, to maintain a free trade policy, such as is maintained at Hong Kong, for instance, but one that can best be described as "liberal" in every sense. In this connection the administration emphasizes the statement that it has not abandoned in any degree the high protective tariff principles of the Republican party. It is the hope and belief of the administration that the government of the Philippines, if properly executed, can be made self-sustaining, but almost all of the revenue must come from customs duties.

The spectator, in an article on the aspect of affairs today, explains a question which is being frequently asked: "Under the circumstances, why is Great Britain silently general situation in France, the reasons for the backward decision of France not to go to war, the writer states that England is making her extensive warlike preparations out of the most obvious prudence. 'No of one can forecast,' he says, 'when Paris is irritated and seething with excitement, what she may compel France to do. The initiative is always with her and she may demand war, or carry through a revolution, or insist on a government with a totally different policy from the present. France, moreover, is not the only power in the world. There is unrest everywhere, from the Baltic to the Philippines; England has property everywhere which other nations covet; and it is necessary, whenever any question becomes acute, that she should be prepared to meet any sudden event. No one who threatens her, we may rely on it, will give her an hour for tranquil mobilization, and she is forced, therefore, all over the world, to warn her captains, to purchase coal, to clear her ships for action, and to advise her friends—for she is not friendly—that if the clouds disperse, they may also burst in a tornado.'

## PREMATURE CRITICISM.

It will be remembered how President McKinley was assailed by newspaper and other critics before the declaration of war with Spain, and how, as the sequence of events became public, these same critics were forced to confess their own errors and to extol the foresight and firmness of the President when under the fire of his own people and, in some cases, his own personal friends. Those who now criticize the policy of "imperialism" and the "open door" must confess that up to these points the President has made no mistakes. It would be against public policy to make known at this delicate point in the peace negotiations all of the circumstances that actuate the President and his advisers in their negotiations, and until the proper time arrives for making them public judgment should be suspended.

Possibly in this connection the utterances of Andrew Carnegie will be as much considered as any, and if these can be viewed impartially, it will be remarked that Mr. Carnegie is more angry than he is logical, and shows more pique than sincerity in dealing with the whole question. He begins by denouncing the "open door" policy and the wisdom of the President in submitting to the dictates of foreign rivals. In the next read his own words:

"From one point of view he cannot be blamed. There was no use in his attempting to oppose the giving of the 'open door' to the foreigner, because refusal meant that he had to meet the combined fleets of Japan, Russia, Germany, France, and, last, but not least, Great Britain, and this the wildest expansionist, unless wholly bereft of reason, would not for a moment consider."

Mr. Carnegie then points out the features of the Philippine question from their economic standpoint, and assures everybody that he was, in all ways, shall be McKinley's friend, refers to the confidence he has always imposed in the President and states that he is now for the first time disappointed in his policy. Mr. Carnegie, like all the other critics, is premature. No one should judge of unfinished work until they understand the plans outlined for its completion. It is needless to add that at this juncture the hands of the President should be upheld. The American people should by this time have learned that it pays to stand together on national affairs and so give European critics no opportunity to question our force or our unity.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

## EXPLANATORY LETTERS

## The President of Russell &amp; Company Submits Them.

## RELATIVE TO THE ASYLUM SWITCH.

Why Right of Traffic Through the Company's Yard was Denied—Citizens Responsible for the Present State of Affairs—Mr. Woodford's Letter.

The withdrawal by Russell & Company of permission for the right of traffic through their yards to the Massillon state hospital was made on November 18, and in answer to a letter received by J. W. McClymonds, the company's president, from W. R. Woodford, general manager of the C., L. & W. railway. In order to avoid any misunderstanding among the citizens of Massillon, not familiar with the project, J. W. McClymonds has kindly submitted the following communications which in themselves are explanatory:

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16, 1898.

MR. J. W. McClymonds, Massillon, O.:  
DEAR SIR—In view of the fact that the season is now so far advanced, and without the right of way having been secured for the asylum track which we have agreed to build, we have concluded that it will be practically impossible for us to undertake to do the work before cold weather sets in. We might possibly, if the right of way were all in shape for us to go to work at once, be able to have the grading done by December 20th, but it would be difficult for us to lay the rails, and impossible for us to ballast the track so that it could be used. I am very sorry that the right of way was not in shape to be turned over to us so that we could have started the work at least thirty days ago, but I presume there are reasons why this was impossible; but inasmuch as we have stood ready to construct this track at any time during the last year, I do not believe that the members of the board of trade or the asylum people can reasonably take any exception to the postponement of the work until spring. I am satisfied that even though the right of way were ready for us to commence work at any time now, it would be impossible, even though we went to a great deal of additional expense, to get the road in shape so that we could safely send one of our engines over it during the winter. I write you this so that those who have been expecting that the track would be ready for use this winter will understand the matter.

Yours truly,  
W. R. WOODFORD,  
General Manager.

MASSILLON, O., Nov. 18th, 1898.

W. R. Woodford, Gen'l Mgr., Cleveland, O.

MR. DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge yours of the 16th inst., in which you advise us of your conclusion that it will not be possible nor practicable to carry on to completion the track to the hospital before winter sets in. In your letter you refer to the delay that has been caused in securing the right of way reaching from our line to the hospital grounds, and which has forced you to this conclusion. Your letter is opportune, as it has precipitated action on our part, which we have had in mind for some time.

When we agreed, verbally, about two years ago, to an arrangement which would give you the right of way through our grounds to the track that it is proposed to lay to the hospital grounds, we were animated by a spirit of liberality, waiving the damage that such right might do to our property, and the great inconvenience and annoyance it would cause us daily, feeling that we were helping to further the interests of the great and beneficent institution south of us, and in the hope and belief that other parties owning land, through which the road was to pass, would be animated, to some extent, by the same spirit.

The conditions, however, have changed, and we find that the property owners south of us, instead of co-operating with us in an effort to aid the enterprise (which is a matter of public interest) have endeavored in every way to obstruct and delay the project, and by their excessive demands for money compensation have practically defeated the getting of the road.

Their attitude most certainly warrants a change of front on our part, as our proposition was made on the assumption that others interested, would join us in helping and encouraging this enterprise.

The matter of confirming or withdrawing our offer of right of way through our yards has been laid before our board, and after careful consideration, it was decided that we withdraw our consent for the right of traffic through our yards, and that you be so notified.

It has always been our aim as citizens of Massillon, to do our full share in the promotion of all enterprises that benefit the city, and have never been found lacking, we believe, in what we considered to be our duty in that respect.

At the same time we do not want to appear to be doing it all, and in case the road had been pushed to completion and the arrangement carried out as contemplated, there would be little to remunerate us for the sacrifices we would make.

We regret exceedingly the inconvenience and expense that the state is being put to in the transportation of supplies, especially of fuel for the hospital, and we feel that it is the duty of our citizens to treat this institution in as liberal a spirit as possible, without sacrificing any of their just rights or interests, and deplore the spirit of greed that has been the means of defeating the efforts of the disinterested citizens who have had this matter in hand.

superintendent of the hospital, and to the committee of the board of trade here a copy of this correspondence, so that they may be prepared to meet the situation as it now presents itself.

Very truly,  
J. W. McClymonds,  
President.

## DEATH NOTICES TODAY

## The Mother of Harrison Lynch Dies at Cleveland.

## SCHUYLER C. THOMPSON DEAD.

Mr. Ritzka, of West Brookfield, Sustains a Stroke of Paralysis That Proves Fatal—Mr. Thompson was 40 Years Old, and was a Former Resident of Massillon.

The funeral of the late Schuyler C. Thompson will take place Tuesday morning. Services will be conducted at the residence, northeast of the city, at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. John I. Wilson. Mr. Thompson died at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, of malarial fever. He was 40 years of age, and was a well-driller by trade. Previous to his marriage to Mrs. Mary Wright, a few years ago, he lived in Massillon. For the last two years he had resided on the Noble farm. His wife's maiden name was Noble. Mr. Thompson was born in Illinois.

MRS. REGINA RITZKA.  
Mrs. Regina Ritzka, wife of Frank Ritzka, died at her home in West Brookfield on Sunday evening, after a week's illness, the immediate cause of her death being paralysis. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 8:30 a. m. The Rev. Mr. Boeskin will officiate. Mrs. Ritzka is survived by her second husband and six children: John, George and Frank Boeskin, of West Brookfield, and Mrs. Catherine Ryan, Mrs. Barbara Hollander and Mrs. Mary Nelson, of this city.

## DIED AT CLEVELAND.

Harrison Lynch was notified on Sunday of the death of his mother at Cleveland. Mrs. Lynch was 91 years of age and her illness was of short duration. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lynch and daughters left for Cleveland today. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon. Interment will be made at Cleveland.

## MRS. MARTIN WEBER.

Mrs. Martin Weber, of 152 Wooster street, died on Tuesday evening after a short illness. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's, church on Friday at 8:30 a. m.

## CHARLES KRIYER.

Charles Kriyer, who has been ill for more than a year, died at his home on North street this morning at 9 o'clock. The funeral will take place from St. John's church on Friday at 2 p. m. The Rev. J. E. Digel will officiate.

## DR. RUBSAM'S CASE.

Friends Claim Him to be a Victim of Conspiracy.

The board of the Stark county medical examiners is being severely censured by the Germans of the county for alleged shabby treatment of Dr. Rubsam, of Massillon. Dr. Rubsam located in Indianapolis about a month ago, his departure and abandonment of a good practice here being necessitated by refusal on the part of the board to grant him a certificate for further practice in the state. Dr. Rubsam graduated with honors from a university of medicine in Germany, and came to Massillon four years ago. His diploma from Germany was not honored when the new law went into effect, but after much trouble and expense he secured evidence of his work in his native country, and finally was examined by the board, receiving a year's certificate, but renewal was refused at the expiration of that period.

Dr. Rubsam was recently examined by the Indiana state board and passed with flying colors. He is now located at Logansport. The doctor's friends say he is a victim of conspiracy hatched among jealous physicians of the county who influenced the examiners to prevent his practicing in the state. Dr. Pyle, of Canton, says Dr. Rubsam was one of the best educated physicians in the county, and did six years of university work, while many doctors of the state did only twelve months' work and some less than six weeks.

## Mr. Seaman's Resignation.

The resignation of Policeman Seaman probably brought surprise to everyone but his fellow-officers. They know that sign, but it was not until a few days ago that he came to the point of making up his mind. Policeman Seaman's retirement is regretted by the entire public, the officials of the city in particular, and not one is more sincerely sorry than Mayor Wise. Despite alleged difficulties which arose at the commencement of the Wise administration, the two have lately grown to be warm friends. Mr. Seaman has done all in his power to aid the mayor. His prediction is that Mayor Wise will yet prove himself to the whole people to be an efficient and fair-minded executive. Mr. Seaman's career as a public servant is one which will ever be a source of pride and satisfaction both to himself and to the city he has served so long and so well.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Nov. 29, 1898:

LADIES.  
Arnold, Mrs. G. F. McGill, Mrs. Nannie Hoover, Miss Flora Robinson, Mrs. Wm. M. M. M.

Campbell, F. W. McDowell, J. Marshall Doolan, Gus Oswald, J. W. Hershey, Andrew B. Somers, B. F. Johnson, Willis Syble, Frank Kaffman, J. W. Tuttle, Lester A.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FRANK E. SHEPHERD, P. M.

Others are selling their military re-

## THE COUNCIL MEETS.

## A Busy Session Held on Monday Night.

## POLICE OFFICER SEAMAN RESIGNS.

His Successor Recommended by Mayor Wise—The Sewer Commission Opposed Certain Members Attend the Meeting in a Body.

Pursuant to adjournment for two weeks the city council met in regular session Monday night transacting considerable business of importance. As the session was nearly finished the members of the sewer commission filed in and a discussion of matters pertaining to the duties of the latter followed. At the last meeting of the council the commission was censured in a measure for alleged irregular things relative to authorizing sewer improvements. With the consent of President Ray, President George Snyder, of the board, took the floor, stating that exceptions had been taken to the council's action. The commission had acted conscientiously, he said, and if they erred, they requested to be informed in what particular instance. At the last meeting the city clerk complained that he was required to do certain work belonging to the commission or its secretary, namely the preparation of the preparatory resolutions and improvement ordinances.

Monday night he again made this declaration, saying that it is the duty of the commission to see that the sewer ordinances are drawn instead of recommending their preparation to the council. He was supported by Mr. Johns and other members of the council, the former stating that the only thing required of the council was to provide funds necessary for sewer construction, and to legislate at the recommendation of the commission.

Commissioner Volkmar claimed he did not construe the meaning of the law in that way, but suggested that unnecessary delays could be avoided in the future by closer relations of the two bodies. He stated that he and other members of the board were ready at all times to do any portion of the work, but required proper notice when to proceed. Both the commission and council seemed to be at fault, so the discussion ended without any definite action, but resolutions to do better in the future were undoubtedly made.

H. V. Kramer was the only councilman not present at the meeting. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$149.70 on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending November 19. An order for the amount was authorized on agreement to Mr. Johns's motion.

Engineer Borton reported the completion of the Tremont street retaining wall and North Grant street curb and gutter contract. The report was accepted on Mr. Kouth's motion.

Mayor Wise reported having received and accepted the resignation of Policeman T. Harvey Seaman, dated November 26, 1898. Officer Seaman's resignation stated that owing to matters purely domestic, namely the recent death of his daughter, he did not deem it expedient to serve longer on the force, and requested that he be relieved by December 1. Mayor Wise recommended Sherman Budd as Mr. Seaman's successor. On Mr. Kouth's motion the mayor's report with regard to the resignation was accepted. Mr. Kouth desired the appointment of Budd confirmed at once, but on Mr. Jacoby's motion the police committee for investigation. There is no opposition to Mr. Budd, and he will serve pending confirmation.

Clerk Haring and Engineer Borton reported the following bids for the High and Wellman street sewer contract: Neidlinger & Rhine, \$995; Henry Weible, \$1,528.72. The report was accepted on Mr. Smith's motion.

Dr. A. W. Culbertson again presented his claim for damages to horse and carriage amounting to \$200. The claim was referred to the street and alley committee, Mr. Jacoby voting no.

The committee to which was referred the mayor's ordinance giving him jurisdiction in assault and battery cases, was granted further time.

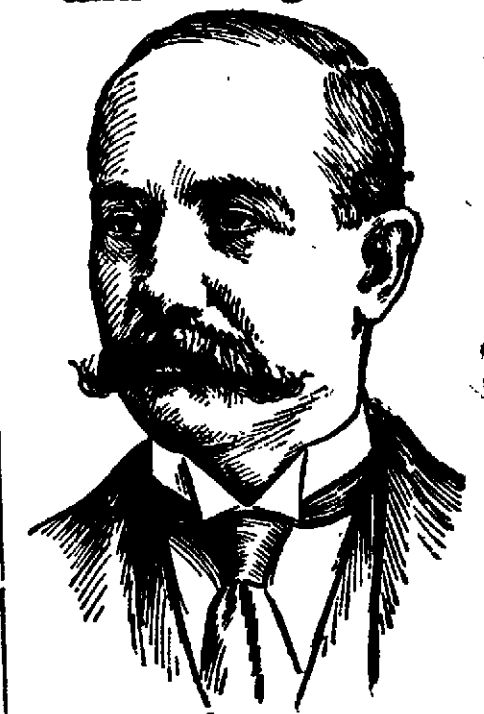
An ordinance by the solicitor to assess property on Richville avenue, West Tremont and Wismar streets to pay the cost of curb and gutter improvements was introduced, and on respective suspensions of the rules, passed. The assessments are to be paid in four semi-annual installments.

Clerk Haring reported the receipt of a conditional acceptance of the asylum switch franchise from W. R. Woodford, general manager of the C., L. & W. railway. Mr. Woodford desired a modification of the grade in Chester street. On Mr. Smith's motion the communication was tabled.

A communication from the manufacturers of the police flash light was referred to the prison and police committee.

As the sewer commission was late in reporting the resolution awarding the High and Wellman street sewer contract to Neidlinger & Rhine, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. Clerk Haring first certified

## "I am Hale and Hearty Now,"



writes C. B. Hill, of Marshall, Mich., "a living proof of the efficacy of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I have suffered 20 years from heart trouble, and became so bad I could not lie down to sleep. Physicians failed to help me, and I was advised to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which benefited me from the first. I continued using it and now am in perfect health."

## Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

that the money necessary was in the fund.

The bill of \$50 presented by the sewer commission for payment of the services of O. C. Volkmar as clerk of the board again came up for discussion. The bill, although endorsed by two members of the council sewer committee, was referred on Mr. Smith's motion to the judiciary committee and solicitor for investigation. Messrs. Kouth and Lewis voted no. A majority of the councilmen are of the opinion that Mr. Volkmar, being a member of the commission, cannot legally be compensated as the ordinance provides that sewer commissioners shall serve without pay. Mr. Johns stated that in his opinion a member of the council would have equal right to serve as city clerk if Mr. Volkmar's salary was legal. Mr. Smith was of the same opinion.

W. B. Martin again presented his bill of \$70 for expenses incurred while treasurer of the city, but the bill was not approved.

The matter of lowering some trees affected by the grade in East street was referred to the paving and grading committee, and the council adjourned for two weeks.

## MINERS TO MEET.

Officials of the Organization Issue a Call on Tuesday.

William Morgan and R. T. Jones, president and secretary, respectively, of the Massillon district branch of the miners' organization spent Tuesday afternoon in the city. Before leaving, the following call was issued:

EAST GREENVILLE, Nov. 29.—Gentlemen and Fellow-miners: You are hereby notified that the annual convention of sub-district No. 3, U. M. W. of A., will be held in the city of Massillon at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall on Monday, December 12, 1898. The specific purpose of the convention will be the election of officers for the ensuing year 1899. Officers to be elected are: president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, three members of the sub-district board and one member of the state executive board. The popular system will be used in the election of officers. Delegates should come fully instructed.

WM. MORGAN, R. T. JONES,  
Dist. Pres. Sec-treas

## THE CLUBHOUSE PROJECT.

Local Germans Have Not Lost Interest in It.

Because nothing has been recently printed concerning the project for the organization of a German-American society and the erection of a \$15,000 clubhouse, the public must not allow itself to believe that the matter has been dropped. Much quiet work is being done by the committee appointed by the German Pioneer Society.

"We don't want to talk about it," said Mr. Fielberth, a member of the committee, "we want to work for it. We are not yet ready to make a statement concerning what we have done, but when the time comes for us to make public these things, then we will do it. Just now we must work and say nothing. We Germans want to have a little home for ourselves, but we must get things ready before we can have it."

## Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

## "Pure and Sure."

**Cleveland's**  
BAKING POWDER.  
A pure cream of tartar powder. No alum, no adulteration.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease spent Sunday at Shreve.

Mrs. Tobias Schott has returned from a few days' visit in Somerdale.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhine, in Wellman street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Cleveland, were in the city over Sunday.

George Frew, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday with Massillon friends.

William C. Conrad has accepted a position as bookkeeper at Humberger's.

The Mullins Coal Company is sinking a new shaft on the Jonas Horst farm, near North Lawrence.

Miss Emma Minyard, of Akron, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James N. Dorse, at Reedurban.

E. M. Crasshaw, formerly editor of the Navarre Times, is now publishing the Advocate, at Mannington, W. Va.

Miss Louisa Eckroad, of Canal Fulton, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Geis, in East Main street.

Orrville society people have engaged Witmer's orchestra, of this city, to play at a masquerade ball at that place on December 7.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Deja, who were called to this city by the death of the latter's father, Richard Powell, have returned to McBride, Mich.

Miss Inez M. Jones has resigned her position as bookkeeper with S. A. Conrad & Co., and has accepted a position as stenographer with William G. Johnson & Co., of Pittsburg.

The strike at Q. C. Wheaton & Co.'s glass factory at Millville, N. J., has been settled and the blowers will return to work next week. Several of Reed & Co.'s employees are from Millville.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Pa., states that Philip Essinger is in a precarious condition. Mr. Essinger, who formerly resided in Massillon, was beaten by highwaymen on last Saturday night.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, of Dayton, will occupy the pulpit of the United Brethren church at both morning and evening services next Sunday. On Monday evening he will deliver a lecture on Japan.

George Merwin sustained a sprain to his right ankle Tuesday evening, while returning from work. He was walking in Richville avenue. The bad condition of the sidewalk is said to have been the cause.

The will of the late B. N. Utterback, one of the oldest employes of the C. L. & W. road, was filed in the Lorain county probate court last Saturday. Including life insurance, the estate foots up \$15,000.

The funeral of Schuyler C. Thompson took place from the residence northeast of the city on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, the Rev. John I. Wilson officiating. The pall bearers were John Gise, Theodore Stuhldreher, Monroe Ocker, William Halter, John Albright and William Frederick.

George Heyman, an aged resident of Kendal, was struck by a milk wagon while crossing the street, Monday afternoon, and slightly injured. He was conveyed to his home, where he slipped and fell later in the day, fracturing his right leg at the ankle. Dr. Williamson is in attendance.

Superintendent Stout, of the W. & L. E. railway, has issued a notice to employees that hereafter orders for pay checks will not be accepted. Employees must appear in person at the pay car, or the check will be returned to the company's treasurer. The pay car passed through the city today.

The stack for the new furnace at Reed & Company's plant is nearly completed. David Reed states that the new furnace will be ready for operation by the time natural gas reaches Massillon. He intends using the gas for fuel. The new furnace will furnish employment to nine additional blowers and about thirty-five helpers.

The members of the Sons of Veterans, of Akron, decided at their meeting on Monday evening to reorganize and withdraw from the state organization. The trouble arose over the membership of associate members, men who are not really Sons of Veterans. The state organization opposes such membership while the local men favor it.

In the trial of Edgar Johnson for the Osborne murder, now in progress at Akron, the attorneys for the defense will attempt to prove that their client was mentally irresponsible. Several years ago he was badly trampled by a horse, since which time, it is alleged, he has been subject to spells of despondency.

The death of ex-United States District Judge George R. Sage, who since last spring had resided in his Lebanon home, occurred last Saturday. Judge Sage will be remembered as a son of the Rev. O. N. Sage, a Baptist minister, who moved with his family from Erie, Pa., to Massillon a few years after the former's birth in 1828. Several years later the family settled in Cincinnati.

John J. Mossop, formerly president of the miners' district union, asks THE INDEPENDENT to announce his candidacy for the office of state vice president of the organization. Mr. Mossop is in Massillon today. In the past Mr. Mossop has served the Massillon miners faithfully, and in appreciation of this fact his candidacy will doubtless be generally endorsed by his fellow-workmen hereabouts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Cochran were driving to Pauls on Tuesday, having been notified that the latter's brother, Hugh Jones, had been injured, and were almost at their journey's end when their horse took fright. Both were thrown from the carriage. The horse ran ahead for a short distance, then

turned and started toward Massillon. Mr. Cochran followed the horse on foot. Mrs. Cochran walked on to Pauls.

M. D. Ratchford left for Washington this afternoon, where he will remain until Christmas time attending the sessions of the national industrial commission.

Mr. Ratchford says that the matters which he will present to the commission are not now in a condition to be made public. In fact, nothing concerning the work of the various members will be given out for publication until it has been approved by the commission.

It is during the winter months that checkers and chess are most popular in Massillon, and the local devotees of the two great games are now discussing plans for the organization of a club. Comfortable quarters could be fitted up and maintained at small cost, and regular meetings of the players would result in great pleasure and profit for all.

The organization of such a club is suggested by Thomas Laviers, whose fame as a master of the board is by no means confined to Massillon or Stark county.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

## NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Nov. 30.—Butchering is occupying the attention of most of our people this week.

The resignation of Judge Taft from the circuit court would be hailed with delight by the laboring class of Ohio for his decisions rendered from the federal bench have invariably been against the toiling masses. We have reasons to believe that Judge Day would be a big improvement from that standpoint.

E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, is making quite a record for himself in stirring up the Cuyahoga county bar in the interests of the common people. He evidently is on the right side this time, but the miners of the Massillon district have good and sufficient reasons to remember Mr. Blandin for some time to come for the part he took against them in the settlement of the strike in 1894 by arbitration. It is said that he did them more injustice than any other one man that ever lived on top of this earth. Possibly he has become conscious-stricken and is endeavoring to redeem in part his past connection with the common people.

## MT. EATON NEWS.

MT. EATON, Nov. 30.—A silver medal contest was held in the Presbyterian church Saturday evening. Miss Nettie Stair receiving first and Miss Minnie Harrold second medal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sharp and Mrs. Brown, of Koochs, O., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Thompson on Thanksgiving.

A game of baseball was played here on Thursday afternoon between the married men and the schoolboys. The married men were the winners, by a score of 30 to 14.

C. H. Beeler came down from Wooster, Thursday, to visit with his mother.

Miss Lilly Steffy returned home from Wooster Saturday evening.

William Schaffter, of Wooster, arrived Saturday evening, and was the guest of his brother, Eugene, over Sunday.

## UNLUCKY HUNTERS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 30.—Charles Yager and William Crookston covered every inch of ground in the large swamp, near Fox lake on Monday. They saw but one rabbit and both shot at it just as it passed the corner of a vacant log house. It is needless to say that those from Crystal Spring were equally as lucky, and in the evening when they all returned home their smiling countenances had been washed by the many tears they shed.

Charles Baker is now permanently located at Bridgeport.

The Crystal Spring orchestra made its initial bow in Pahlau's hall on Saturday night. The large crowd which had assembled danced to the strains of music furnished by the orchestra.

Herman Shultz, of New York, is in town. His wife and children are still in that city, the latter being sick with scarlet fever. Mr. Shultz and family expect to reside in this place.

## ORRVILLE NOTES.

ORRVILLE, Nov. 29.—Marshal Charles Arnold went to Cleveland on Sunday to get J. L. Clark, alias Cummings, from the workhouse. Clark was discharged from that institution on a warrant charging him with stealing a bicycle from the hardware store of Eshelman & Bechtel, of this place, on August 31st. It will be remembered that on that day he called at the store and said he wished to buy a wheel, was shown one, took it out to try and rode away, but was caught at Kenton and sent to the workhouse on the charge of petit larceny, which sentence expired yesterday.

Marshal Arnold got him as far as Hudson, but here the prisoner escaped and is still at large.

Mrs. Louis Baergin died on Sunday. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## WILMOT NEWS.

WILMOT, Nov. 29.—Henry Clewell, one of our oldest citizens, died on Saturday morning, aged about ninety years. The funeral was held on Monday.

The Rev. H. C. Baker began a series of revival meetings at the Ridge church, south of town, on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kilmer visited during the past week with the latter's brother, Daniel Pfouts, near Mansfield.

The Tile Company are burning another lot of tile and brick.

## HIS SHOULDER CRUSHED.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 29.—Jas Beidel, employed at the North Massillon mine, was painfully injured Tuesday while working on the air shaft. He was struck by a heavy bucket used for drawing earth to the surface, and his right shoulder blade was fractured. Mr. Beidel resides here.

All forms of scrofula, pimples, boils, sores and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## FATHER KUHN IS DEAD.

The End Comes at an Early Hour Wednesday Morning

WHILE IN ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

The Body Will Arrive in Massillon on Thursday Afternoon—Arrangements for the Funeral have not yet been Completed—Sketch of the Deceased's Life.

The congregation of St. Mary's Catholic church were preparing to leave the church at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, when a messenger arrived with a telegram. Intuitively all present felt that the dispatch concerned him for whose restoration to health and strength and return to Massillon they had just uttered prayers, and a request to remain for a moment to hear its contents was quite unnecessary. There were but a few words to the message, stating only that the Rev. James Kuhn had died at an early morning hour in St. Vincent's Charity hospital, in Cleveland.

Although the news did not come entirely unexpected, no one was prepared for the blow. Each had entertained from the beginning a hope that the man who had ministered to their spiritual wants so many years would be spared to them for at least a short while longer. With heavy hearts the parishioners dispersed, each to convey to his family and friends the sad tidings. The news spread with almost inconceivable rapidity, and at every hand and among men in every walk of life and of every shade of religious belief were heard expressions of the deepest regret.



THE REV. JAMES KUHN.

Father Kuhn had been in the hospital for about a month. Years ago he sustained injuries of an internal character by a fall. The operation which he underwent at the hospital on the first day of this month should have been performed long since, but Father Kuhn would not even tolerate the thought of such a thing until a short time ago, when it became apparent, even to him, that the operation was absolutely necessary. All that science and loving hands could do was done for him, but his constitution was not strong enough to withstand the effects of the operation.

The Rev. Mr. Kuebler, of St. Joseph's church, visited Father Kuhn frequently while in the hospital. It is understood that Mr. Kuebler will be the deceased's administrator. The two were friends for forty years. The Rev. L. L. Broens, who came to this city from Columbus to officiate as rector during Father Kuhn's absence, after a conference with Father Kuebler, left for Cleveland Wednesday morning. He was accompanied by Joseph Schneider and Undertaker Anton Heitzger. The body will be brought to Massillon for interment. It will arrive in Massillon Thursday afternoon. An escort, which will include the members of local Catholic societies and the children of the parochial school, will be at the station when the body reaches here, and will afterwards march through the streets to the rectory.

Definite funeral arrangements will be announced on Thursday. All that has thus far been decided is that the public shall be permitted to view the body on the evening preceding the day on which the services shall be held.

Some time previous to death Father Kuhn arranged all of his worldly affairs. Like most men in the priesthood, Father Kuhn possessed little wealth or property. At one time he owned extensive orange groves in Florida, but these were disposed of by him a considerable time previous to his death.

Father Kuhn's brother in Paris will be notified by cable by Father Kuebler tonight. The niece in Tiffin has already been sent for.

The Rev. James Kuhn was born in a little city called Saarbruck, in Germany, almost on the French boundary line, on April 20, 1836, and he therefore lacked but a few months of being 63 years of age. His father was a schoolmaster. At the age of twelve years, rather than complete his education in Europe, he left Paris, where he had been studying for a short time, and sailed for America. Arrived in this country, Mr. Kuhn studied first at Davenport, Ia., but later entered the Cleveland Seminary, from which he was graduated some years previous to his ordination as a priest, in 1863.

As a father in the church, Mr. Kuhn's first mission was at Newburg, his parish being sixty miles long and twenty miles wide, and including twenty stations. Backward and forward he traveled, until he was removed to Niles. From there he was transferred to Cleveland; thence to Mansfield; thence to Norwalk; back again to Cleveland, this time to the church of the Holy Family; and finally to Massillon, in 1879. He would soon have completed his twentieth year as rector of St. Mary's church.

Father Kuhn held a high church honor of which many of his parishioners are ignorant. He was appointed on October 11, 1881, Canon of the Cathedral of Fossobrone, in Italy, by the Rev. Mgr. Francis Alois Maria Biffoli. By special indulgence of the Pope, the canons of this cathedral are permitted to wear the Cappa Magna, which is almost the same as that worn by certain members of the papal household. This cathedral is the most ancient in Europe, and the place is mentioned by Caesar, in his Commentaries.

At one time in his life Father Kuhn was a printer. While in Cleveland he acted as the editor of The Columbus. He always retained in his possession his printer's stick and various other mementoes of the days he spent at the press, and it is needless to say that all were highly prized by him. They had a place of their own in a small cabinet in the rector's study. Connected with each are a score of anecdotes, and it always gave Father Kuhn great pleasure to relate them.

Father Kuhn inherited his remarkable will power and manifold abilities from his parents, who are described as having both been people of great strength of mind and rare intelligence. Both of the deceased's parents died at the old homestead in Germany. Father Kuhn's only surviving relatives are a brother and a niece. The brother, Herman Kuhn, is the distinguished editor of Le Monde, one of the greatest of Parisian journals. The niece resides in Tiffin. Father Kuhn had not seen his brother for many years, but each heard from the other frequently, usually once in ever. Few weeks. Herman Kuhn frequently talked of coming to this country to visit his brother, but never seemed to be able to get his affairs so arranged as to make the trip possible.

When Father Kuhn first came to Massillon, he found the walls of St. Mary's church reared almost to their intended height, but weighed down with a debt of \$40,000, bearing a high rate of interest. He took personal charge of the contracts, the plans and everything else. He was fortunate in having a keen business sense and a knowledge of architecture, and soon he was the master of the situation. In the army of workmen there were none who did more or knew better how all the work should be done.

The finances Father Kuhn controlled in the same way. He reduced the rate of interest and cut down the debt to \$19,000. The church is Father Kuhn's monument. Built entirely of imperishable stone, it will stand through future ages, a constant reminder to generations to come of the good priest whose own sacrifices, faithfulness, and ability to work with mind and hand accomplished for the parishioners of his day and their posterity. The corner stone of St. Mary's church was laid a few years previous to Father Kuhn's coming. His predecessor was the Rev. John Koehn, who found the task of building the church too great, and, attacked by illness, was forced to resign.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Kuhn's admittance to the priesthood was celebrated in Massillon in an elaborate manner. This was in June, ten years ago, and was a memorable occasion. All of the various Catholic societies of the city assisted in making it the great success that it was. The church has had many celebrations since, and had many before, but none of them equaled in magnitude the "Silver Jubilee."

In 1894 Father Kuhn was a member of the board of arbitration which settled the Massillon mining difficulty. The great national strike had just come to an end, and all of the miners were at work but those of this district. They refused to accept a reduction which would make sixty cents the price of mining in this region. After a long illness the matter was submitted to the arbitrators. Father Kuhn's associates were Judge E. J. Blandin and W. S. Kerruish, of Cleveland. A verdict for the operators resulted. Father Kuhn signing under protest.

The verdict set forth that coal should be mined in this district for the same price as in others—in other words the differential over the Hooking valley which had existed for many years should be abolished. Father Kuhn's sympathies were with the miners, but he could do nothing for them in the face of the evidence. The miners' cause, he said at the time, had not been well presented, while with the operators quite the reverse was the case. On the day that the verdict was announced, Father Kuhn sent this dispatch to his co-workers: "I have signed, not agreeing with the verdict." While serving as arbitrator at this time, Father Kuhn attained a national prominence.

## What a Change

Has Been Wrought for This Man by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Headaches Relieved and Feels Better Than for 16 Years.

"I am 38 years old and I have been bothered with headaches ever since I was a boy. I have taken many different medicines but I did not obtain permanent relief. Last summer and fall the headaches seemed to grow worse. I had them as often as anything for two days. I lost flesh until I weighed only 120 pounds. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking the first bottle I began to feel a great deal better. I have not had a headache since commencing on the second bottle and I have gained 20 pounds in weight. I can eat anything I wish and feel better than I have felt for 16 years." JOSEPH COLE, Reno, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.  
**Hood's Pills** cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. No

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

## THE ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Massillon Lodge Expected to Attend in a Body—The Hallock Carnes Case Again Continued—A Plea of Guilty from Hackett Shop Keepers.

CANTON, Nov. 30.—Lawyers Willison & Day, of Massillon, filed a petition in court yesterday in which Sarah Ann Masters brings suit against Barbara Dehoff and Elmer Dehoff. The plaintiff alleges that she is owner of and in actual possession and occupancy, through a tenant, of a part of the northeast quarter of section 35 in Jackson township. She also avers that the Dehoffs claim some interest in the premises adverse and hostile to the plaintiff, and have ordered the tenant to pay the rent to them. The plaintiff says the Dehoffs have no claim whatever to the property and requests the court to forever bar them.

Elmer E. Linerode and Wilson Linerode have been appointed administrators of the estate of Paul D. Jones, of Canton, has been continued. Statement of claims allowed has been filed in the assignment of True Brothers, of Massillon.

Rex & Bender, of Canton, and J. B. Oyler, of Canal Fulton, indicted for operating a bucket shop, will appear in court on Thursday morning and one of the three will plead guilty to the charge and will be assessed the entire costs in the case. They will also agree to never again engage in the business in Stark county. The case of the Fox Lake Coal Company vs. Johnson and others will be tried Friday. Baldwin & Young, of Massillon, represent the plaintiffs.

The case of Ohio vs. Dr. A. A. Hallock and James Carnes, of Massillon, which was assigned for trial December 12, has been continued to December 18. Dr. F. B. Williamson, of Massillon, made an affidavit to the effect that Mrs. Ruwari, the prosecuting witness, was too ill to appear in court. The case has been continued from time to time, but Judge McCarty stated this morning that it would be tried even if it had to go over to the next term of court. Messrs. Hallock and Carnes were indicted for embezzlement.

The Canton lodge of Elks will conduct memorial services in the Grand opera house on Sunday afternoon, December 4. The Massillon lodge has been invited to attend in a body. The Elks will meet in the lodge room at 2 o'clock, and proceed from there to the theatre. The principal address will be delivered by a brother Elk from Kentucky, and the eulogy by Atlee Pomerene. Mayor Rice, of Canton, will deliver an address to the Toledo lodge, and Thomas Turner has been summoned to Pennsylvania.

A \$10,000 DAMAGE SUIT. Graber Bros., of Massillon, Named as Defendants.

CANTON, Nov. 28.—A petition was filed in court Saturday afternoon by lawyers Rice & Miller and A. A. Thayer, in which Joseph Effinger, administrator of the estate of George Effinger, brings suit against Graber Bros., of Massillon, to recover damages aggregating \$10,000. George Effinger was employed at Graber Bros.' slaughter house, and on November 3, 1898, was injured by the explosion of a tallow rendering tank and died the day following. The petition alleges that the accident was due to neglect on the part of the defendants, as the tank was not provided with automatic safety valves or steam escape. The plaintiff avers that his son's death has deprived himself and wife of their main means of support.

Charles Simmons, of Canton, pleaded guilty this morning to keeping his saloon open on Sunday and was sentenced to jail for ten days and fined \$40 by Judge McCarty. There were three indictments for the same offense against Simmons, but two were passed over.

The fifteenth partial account has been filed in the estate of Kent Jarvis, of Massillon. A petition for sale of land has been filed in the assignment of Frank Eckroate, of Bethlehem township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Reuben R. Bowman and Clara M. Smith, of Richville, and Franklin F. Buttermore and Mary Evans, of North Lawrence.

HUGH JONES HURT. Brother-in-Law of J. S. Coxe Meets With a Bad Accident.

Hugh Jones, a brother-in-law of J. S. Coxe, and a resident of Pauls, barely escaped being crushed to death beneath two tons of coal in the Western Ohio Company's mine at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Jones was bearing-off. Suddenly the coal fell. It struck the ground first, but a portion of the weight rested on Jones's limbs. His butt, a brother, summoned a dozen other miners, and the coal was rolled away. The injured man was then taken to the surface and removed to his home. No bones were broken, and his internal injuries will not prove fatal unless unforeseen difficulties arise.

## NOT SIGNED YET.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish commissioners arrived first at the conference chamber, the Americans reaching the hall soon after, with the exception of President Day and Secretary Moore, who waited an hour for the completion of the articles of the treaty. The joint commission then began the discussion of the formulated protocol of agreements and subjects for negotiation, all of which were in a form acceptable to the representatives of the United States. After nearly three hours had been devoted to the discussion of the cession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, in which the commissioners practically agreed, the meeting adjourned until Thursday.

## AGUINALDO NOT FEARED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—The apprehension which manifested itself sometime ago over the attitude of Aguinaldo and the Philippine insurgents has not entirely disappeared, though the administration believes they will accept the situation without any conflict with the United States. The matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting and some of the views expressed indicated a possibility that the insurgents may yet have to be dealt with.

On the whole, however, the President expects that serious trouble with Aguinaldo will be avoided, but at the same time has guarded against an outbreak by taking precautionary measures. The American force already in occupancy of part of the Philippines is regarded as altogether adequate to cope with any emergency that may arise. The future government of the islands came up incidentally and Secretary Alger made some suggestions as to details of a military government of the islands.

## BUY ANOTHER ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—Before returning to the United States the American peace commissioners will negotiate with the Spanish representatives for the purchase of Strong Island, one of the Caroline group, some distance east and south of Luzon, for a cable station. Should Spain, however, decline to sell the island for a reasonable sum the matter will be dropped for the present at least. The possible cession of this island is not involved in the pending treaty and no pressure will be brought to bear to induce Spain to part with it.

## TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—[By Associated Press]—It is now known that more than two hundred lives were lost in the great storm of Saturday and Sunday along the New England coast, and it is feared that further advice will greatly increase the number. The storm which set in this morning will greatly interfere with the work of searching for the bodies washed ashore. At Orleans five bodies were found on the beach, none of which have been identified. The northeast wind now blowing, it is thought, will bring many of the dead to shore.

## REGULARS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—If an act should be passed early in the session of Congress increasing the regular army, it is quite probable that no volunteer regiments will be sent to Cuba. Plans are maturing for the muster out of the volunteers now in the Philippines, and they will be brought home as soon as regiments of regulars can be recruited and sent to relieve them. For a time at least none but regulars will be sent to Cuba.

## MUCH WORK TO BE DONE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—The peace treaty will not be signed in Paris today. It is a physical impossibility to consider all the subjects and close them up immediately. No attempt will be made to discuss the renounced treaties, but merely arrange for negotiation on those points in the future, so as not to delay the signing of the peace treaty.

Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson will lecture at the Armory on the evening of Friday, Dec. 2.



## LITTLE MOTHERS.

## WHAT A NEW YORK EAST SIDE KITCHEN GARDEN IS DOING

Elevating the Conditions of Tenement Life—Volunteer Teachers Instruct the Little Ones in Household Duties—Call to Their Aid Both Music and Play.

There are many curious phases of life to be seen in that congested portion of New York city known vaguely as the east side, and there are few more interesting than that disclosed by a visit to the Kitchen Garden. Here the wan faced children of the tenements, the little mothers as some one has aptly termed them, learn to become useful housewives. The Kitchen Garden idea originated from the very necessity of the times. It differs widely from the kindergarten. There is nothing of the abstract in its methods. All are direct and to the point. And yet it is all made to seem like play. And therein lies a great measure of its success. The school, which covers a field that is unique in education, owes its existence to Miss Emily Huntington. The teachers in charge are volunteers. There



Types of the Children.

are two in the direction of each class, one to guide the children and one to furnish the music—for everything is done to the accompaniment of music. The women who spend the greater part of the lives among the poor of the slums, trying to solve some of the problems which the poor cannot, or will not solve for themselves, have found the Kitchen Garden system most gratifying in its results. They realize that ignorance is the root of most of the misery of the poor, and to change this condition into intelligence, and so into happiness, is the great desire and need. The little mothers know well the drudgery of housework. With parents who are away at work when they are not drunk, and who are at home drunk when they are not away at work, the children learn to shift for themselves. And what a lot of children there always are! In such households it usually falls to the lot of the oldest girl to "mind" the other children and take charge of the miserable place called home.

Their poor little intellects are quite incompetent to cope with the problems which thus confront them. And it is for this reason that the Kitchen Garden is a godsend. In this institution work has become play, and the instruments of toil are the playthings. The children are given object lessons in housework, and the object lessons they receive at home may have an effect upon the hapless little pupils which is not all that may be desired, they are taught by means of plays, exercises and games accompanied with song all illustrating household occupations. Thus the interest of the children is caught at first, and with a child's love for novelty and fun, they are soon converted to the better methods of housekeeping. It is the same old sweeping, of course, only this is done with a tiny broom, a small ribbon on its handle, the same old dish washing, only these are top cups—and so cunning! To observe system in all things, the first lesson is given in fire building. They are taught that accomplishment not because they have never built fires before. Oh, no! One little lot of six remonstrated: "Why, I've built fires for years!" But they are taught the correct way, so that a fire will burn at the first lighting and save time and temper. That the lesson may become fully impressed on the minds of the class, the various coals and woods and their uses are explained. Then, sifting words and actions, while the childish voices of the earnest builders in rhythmic music tell the novice the secret of a cheery hearth: Put paper first to start the fire. Then pile the kindling on still higher Lay them so crossed they'll let in air—To choke a fire is not fair. Then, always light it from below. That the flame may upward go. Catch the whole, and light the sticks; Then with care the coal you fix.

Example is a very fierce teacher and one hard to combat. After all this drilling in the art of fire building the class was asked: "Now what is the first thing to do toward starting the fire?" "Pour on the kerosene!" responded one of the young firebrands. So it is not so much to teach new ways as to unteach old ones that often engages the time and energies of those in charge. After arduous labor comes play in this well regulated kitchen garden, and to be literal the play always has a moral. So after a blazing fire has been assured the class is formed into a square, representing the walls of a room, which may truly be called a "living room." The little girls play at "receiving callers." "Ting-a-ling," goes a bell, and a little tot who has been busy holding up her side of the wall proceeds at once to resolve herself into a female butler, and with the necessary silver tray to receive the visitor's card, answers the summons. The caller is privileged to ask for any little lady she chooses to visit. Whereupon another little brick leaves the wall. A conversation for the benefit of

the evanes, wherein the weather becomes a weighty matter, and each mother's health, or the constitution of the babies on the block, of colossal interest. The talk veers occasionally into the pious of the street and imagination runs riot as to wonderful diamonds, satins and receptions galore, at which a "society falsehood" would blush for shame.

I do not know but that at this point school ceases, for the infantile classes, for there arrives the time for preparing, oh! such delicious pies, with the cutest rolling pins, pie pans and other accessories for sumptuous pastry. True to childhood's privileges, the real article is used, for how could the tiny housekeeper prepare a decent pie if she had not real mud to construct it, albeit the material is known as modeling clay? Their exertions are always rewarded with success, the pies are excellent of their kind, and the biscuits are never heavier than they should be. Happiness and contentment rule this culinary demonstration, if no other. The older children are given materials more to the purpose and receive realistic cooking lessons. After all this luxury, a table of dirty dishes confronts the class. Under ordinary circumstances such an array would drive a little mother out on the street curb to a sense of forgetfulness of a very hateful duty. But with the hottest suds, water soft towels and shining pans, what miracle may not happen? Equipped with the knowledge that dishes well scraped are half washed, and having rules well learned as to the proper prestige of glasses, silver, cups and saucers, followed by the more solid pieces, dish washing is turned into a science of pleasure. With these housewifely utensils spick and span, reflecting smiling faces, the readying up comes on apace. As many little brooms as tiny hands may guide are brought from their resting places. The dust is routed, but it must not ascend in clouds or cover things, as dust usually does when driven by the ill advised hand. So many strokes of the broom to so many cherry tones. Then the dustpan and which step in to do their share. Little backs bend and small elbows work as clean space is made, and when the feather duster gives its finishing touch an air of real tidiness prevails.

It is not yet noon as to the house, and the morning work still lingers. Beds must be made, to accomplish which each little one has a miniature bed, with all its clothing, which she proceeds to make up in the approved hygienic way. The work is carried on in a tuneful manner, all singing: When you wake in the morning at the day dawning,

Then shake up the pillows In waves and in billows, And leave them near windows, if the day is fair.

Then it is afternoon. The room is readied for the night as but few rooms are in real life. It is to be supposed the valuables are now hidden safely, windows locked, doors fastened and all things await the healthful slumber of the occupant. The daily routine labor is broken into by the weekly epoch of wash day. If this school does not diploma a regiment of "wash ladies," it certainly will not be the fault of its precepts. It may seem odd, but the process of laundering is made a most



Sweeping House.

Interesting one, both to the young worker and to the visitor. Each child has her wash tub and board and bag of wash, furnished by the school. The contents of the latter article, in their diminutive sizes, might be the envy of any little girl on the avenue. It is, perhaps, this admiration for the cuteness of the garments that makes wash day a pleasant feature in the week. There is great care given to the proper drying, ironing, folding and putting away of the articles.

These are not futile lessons. Correct principles are learned and when the time comes for their application in real life all will be utilized and much labor, time and health spared. The knack and the art will have been learned well. Even though these little women are scrupulously neat and the lesson seems superfluous, something more remains to be learned. Humble it must be, for down on their knees go the class and a scrubbing begins. Little hands grasp a tiny brush, and to prove to themselves that it is a game of frolic they accompany the rub-a-dub with voices loud in song: Scrubbing away at break of day. To make our homes look neat For a good hard rub is the very best way To make all smell so sweet. Scouring in all its force as applied to tubs, sinks, marble, polishing of brass and silver; dusting of nice things—in fact everything comprised in the housekeeping encyclopedia—are demonstrated by the classes. All useful knowledge as to marketing is also explained. The object of the teachers is to uproot ignorance as to the system of home keeping, and then many of the duties that are so trying will be assumed more cheerfully because easier of performance.

## QUEEN OF BEAUTY

## VIENNA'S FESTIVAL OF ANNA OR THE "ANNENFEST."

Quaint Ceremony of Her Selection by Railway Coupon Ballots—Her Trysting Place is Among the Trees That Crown the Summit of the Kahlenberg.

The Vienna girl has her one day of triumph in the year—the fair and comely Vienna girl, I mean; the unique type of beauty with the matchless complexion, the tall, slender figure free of the German embonpoint, or the Anglo-Saxon spareness and angularity. In the Catholic calendar it is the festival of Anna, or the "Annenfest," the name-day for all the Annas of Kaiserstadt. But in the people's life it is the Fete of Beauty in which the masses are the jury, and their sisters or their sweethearts, the rivals for the coveted reward that proclaims her the beauty for the year—the Venus of Kahlenberg.

Once more all Vienna took the circuitous route up the sides of the Kahlenberg to reach Beauty's trysting place amid the trees that crown the summit. The competition is open to all comers. It is Pippa's one bright day when the sun shines all for her. And the shop girl is there, too, decked out in that simple taste that is so becoming. A birth certificate is not demanded of the fair competitors nor is the name "Anna" obligatory. Each victor has a coupon forming the counterfoil of his mountain railway ticket which he hands to the beauty of his choice. The day is hot. The parched people crowd in their thousands to the beer gardens, and even storm the kitchens of the restaurants until the police forcibly place the ladders under lock and key. Hours pass by amid the crash of bands and the tinkling of foaming glasses. Vienna lies far below partly obscured by smoke and the eternal dust. The cool of the advancing evening brings relief and the jostling crowds begin to promenade to and fro to get a glimpse of the fair rivals.

The agitation begins. Two young fellows precede the competitor. It may be an "Anna" from the student quarter with a little farmyard of birds on her capacious hat, or an "Anna" from Ottakring in the light and airy tulle dress and the "feschon" Girardi straw hat. But she is inevitably on the arm of a protecting "cavalier," who is busy greeting the passers-by, while the fair one sends appealing looks from pretty eyes. By and by the culminating point is reached. The young lady is helped on a chair, the public crowds round, and her champion, in something of the tone of a showman, sings out: "Ladies and gentlemen, give your coupons to this lady. She is the most beautiful here. Just look at her and convince yourself."

Close by is a rival with a numerous retinue, and the most unattractive of physiognomies. They make a tremendous noise. Shouting is the principal thing, and the other Venuses must perform requisition the services of equally strong-lunged champions. One old gentleman takes advantage of the opportunity to make himself popular. He declares he is collecting coupons for the ex-Princess Chimay. In a few minutes he has a hundred coupons and those he distributes among the graces who have taken his senile fancy. Finally, the coupons are counted; the excitement is intense as the result is proclaimed. A "Christine," and not an "Anna," has won—a petite blonde, and an everyday figure among the people, simply but tastefully dressed, like the typical Viennese grisette.

Such is the Beauty of 1898, who has secured 544 votes and is blushing with the sense of triumph and the consciousness that her photograph is to fill the windows of the photographers for the next month or so. Her success has not turned her head. She is stenographer to a solicitor, and she will be content, she says, if she is able to achieve the feat of writing eighty words a minute. Yet, not so her rival, the brunette, who has carried off third honors. She is waitress in a fashionable resort where champagne corks fly. She is decided; she will go to the stage, and she is sure that no manager will refuse her now that Vienna has proclaimed her one of the fairest of her daughters, and the papers are filled with her praises.

## Depth of Quiet People.

Some men dawn upon you like the Alps. They impress you vaguely at first, just as do the hundred faces you meet in your daily walks. They come across your horizon like floating clouds, and you have to watch awhile before you see that they are mountains. Some men remind you of quiet lakes, places such as you have often happened upon, where the green turf and the field-flowers hang over you and are reflected out of the water all day long. Some day or other you carelessly drop a line into the clear depths, close by the side of the daisies and daffodils, and it goes down, down. You lean over and sound deeper, but your line doesn't bring up. What a deep spot that is! you think, and you try another. The reflected daisies seem to smile at you out of the water, the turf looks as green as ever, but there is no shallow spot beneath. You never thought it, but your quiet lake is all around unfathomable. You are none the less impressed from the fact that it is a quiet lake.—Williams' Quarterly.

## Combined Wagon, Sleigh and Boat.

A New Yorker has designed a combined wagon, sleigh and boat, which has the body formed of a water-tight box, with axles underneath for the attachment of wheels, a pair of runners being hung below the axles to rest on the ground when the wheels are removed.

## Saves Work and Worry

Neglect should never be laid at the door of a housewife. It may be she works harder than her neighbor, but doesn't go about it in just the right way. Her neighbor uses



## GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

and keeps her house twice as clean with half the effort. Gold Dust Washing Powder has given many a woman the reputation of being a queen of housekeepers. Do you use it? Largest package—greatest economy.

THE F. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

## The Massillon Actual Business College

Will give you a thorough education in any of the three courses named below.

## Commercial.

Bookkeeping, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Correspondence. Business Arithmetic and Spelling.

## Shorthand-Typewriting.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Spelling, Business Penmanship and Commercial Law.

## Pennmanship.

Plain and Ornamental, Flourishing, Drawing, Card Writing, Engraving and anything in the line of pen-work.

## READ!

It matters not what may be your choice for a future occupation; whether it be professional or Business life, that of an Artisan or Farmer, nothing will be of greater practical benefit to you through life than the education secured through a good Commercial Coll. ge.

For further particulars address the College or

Farmers' Phone 119.

H. G. YOCUM, Mgr.

## -- TRAVELER'S REGISTER. --

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co. Schedule in effect Nov. 18th, 1898.

North Bound.

	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellair	5:50	8:10	12:45	4:35
Bridgeport	6:00	8:20	1:00	4:45
Urichville	6:10	8:30	1:10	4:55
New Philadelphia	6:20	8:40	1:20	5:05
Canal Dover	6:30	8:50	1:30	5:15
Massillon	6:40	9:00	1:40	5:25
Canal Fulton	6:50	9:10	1:50	5:35
Warwick	7:00	9:20	2:00	5:45
Sterling	7:10	9:30	2:10	5:55
Seville	7:20	9:40	2:20	6:05
Chippewa Lake	7:30	9:50	2:30	6:15
Lorain Branch	7:40	10:00	2:40	6:25
Lester	7:50	10:10	2:50	6:35
Grafton	8:00	10:20	3:00	6:45
Elyria	8:10	10:30	3:10	6:55
Cleveland	8:20	10:40	3:20	7:05

South Bound.

	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7:30	10:00	1:00	4:30
Brooklyn	7:40	10:10	1:10	4:40
Lester	7:50	10:20	1:20	4:50
Seville	8:00	10:30	1:30	5:00
Chippewa Lake	8:10	10:40	1:40	5:10
Sterling	8:20	10:50	1:50	5:20
Warwick	8:30	11:00	2:00	5:30
Canal Fulton	8:40	11:10	2:10	5:40
Massillon	8:50	11:20	2:20	5:50
Canal Dover	9:00	11:30	2:30	6:00
New Philadelphia	9:10	11:40	2:40	6:10
Urichville	9:20	11:50	2:50	6:20
Bridgeport	9:30	12:00	3:00	6:30
Bellair	9:40	12:10	3:10	6:40
Lorain Branch	9:50	12:20	3:20	6:50

Sunday trains between Urichville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 7:30 a.m. southbound, 8 p.m. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars between Bridgeport and Wheeling, and Bridgeport and Marietta and Bellair.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address:

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 46	No. 4	No. 80	No. 6
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Massillon	6:30	11:00	3:30
Canton	6:40	11:10	3:40
Akron	6:50	11:20	3:50
Cleveland	7:00	11:30	4:00

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 5	No. 4
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cleveland	7:30	11:00	3:30	6:30
Akron	7:40	11:10	3:40	6:40
Canton	7:50	11:20	3:50	6:50
Massillon	8:00	11:30	4:00	7:00

Daily, 4 daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Sailer

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry.—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1898, Interurban trains will leave the Public Squares, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Square, Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.	STANDARD TIME.
7:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

Sundays excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to

F. H. KILLGORE, Gen. Agt., Massillon, O.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

RESTORED MANHOOD

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases, such as Neuritis, Impotence, Nightly Emissions, Yosteritis, etc., etc. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.

## FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PLYMOUTH BOATING ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE WIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$500,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Potoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-In-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. Schwartz, G. P. A., D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

## CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO"

AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD.

DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.

"Buffalo 8" "Cleveland 6"

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & E. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY.

W. F. MERRITT, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

## 10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

G. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

## Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address,

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

## Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



SOLD EVERYWHERE

WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER

TRY IT!

Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.,

Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.



AS GOOD AS GOLD

and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn

Stone Block.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Changes and restores the hair, cures itching scalp, dandruff, etc. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.



# THAT ASYLUM SWITCH

Right of Way Through Russell & Company's Yards Refused.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS ABANDONED.

The Project Now Blocked Entirely So Far as the Present Route Is Concerned—Other Plans Being Discussed—Fuel Must Be Carried This Winter.

The condemnation suit of the trustees of the Massillon state hospital vs. Charles Strobel, the only owner of property on the line of the proposed C. L. & W. switch to the institution through which right of way had not been secured, is assigned for hearing before Probate Judge Wise on Tuesday. Lawyer R. W. McCaughy, who represents the state, stated this morning, however, that the case would not be pushed owing to a circumstance which will necessitate the abandonment of the entire project so far as the present route is concerned. When the switch was first proposed, fully two years ago, Russell & Company donated right of way through their yards. Litigation and a considerable expenditure of money were required, however, in securing the privilege to cross real estate lying between the Russell plant and the asylum and the last obstacle was thought to have been removed when the council granted right of way over certain streets in the city two weeks ago.

The C. L. & W. Company's engineers immediately began to run the line anew, preparatory to beginning work, when from some unexpected source came a protest which will serve as a fatal blow to the present plans. J. W. McClymonds, president of the Russell Company, reconsidering his previous offer now refuses to permit the switch to pass through the company's property, and further negotiations have been declared off. The lots already purchased were secured on the condition that the switch was constructed, and, therefore, will not be retained, and other options will be cancelled. The donation of Russell & Co. amounted to more than all of the remainder of the right of way but notwithstanding the generosity displayed other citizens demand exorbitant prices instead of assisting an institution which has so materially benefited the interests of the city.

Lots which are entered on the tax duplicate at \$50 could not be secured for less than \$500 and \$600, and it was this fact, it is said, that prompted Mr. McClymonds' ultimate decision. All that now remains is to secure, if possible, another route, but it will be impossible to complete a switch before spring, even if no further delays were experienced. A spur from the C. C. & S. railway is now spoken of, for it seems that the C. L. & W. company is now not inclined to extend its track to the institution. A representative of the company who has given much attention to matters relative to the switch states that in twenty-five years the revenue from the freight hauled to the asylum would not more than pay the cost of construction. The officials of the asylum will experience great difficulty in securing fuel during the winter and spring, for there are times when the roads will be practically impassable.

## LIFE ON THE RAIL.

News Concerning Men Employed on Local Railways.

Engine 25, of the C. L. & W. railway, and a crew of Massillonians, Frank Lynch, engineer, took a train of coal to Lorain Saturday, returning the following morning.

The European restaurant, in Railroad street, is one of the places where railway men are to be found almost every evening. Sometimes a dozen or more get together for an hour or so after supper, and that short time is usually filled with enough fast runs, wrecks, accidents and hairbreadth escapes to make a book. "There's one thing I want to say," announced one of these men, the other evening. "And that is the Pennsylvania doesn't receive credit for what it does. People say it is a soulless corporation, and many probably wouldn't believe that it would do a workingman a good turn. But whenever a man gets hurt while working for that company, if he's able to be moved a special train will be gotten out to take him home, no matter what the expense. If he can't be moved, then a special will be made up to bring his folks to him. And all the time he gets good attendance. What other companies do this? I've worked on lines that wouldn't even write out a pass for the wife of a man who was dying thirty miles south of her home from injuries sustained in a wreck. The people in authority would faint if you were to suggest a special train to them. If you happen to be injured away from home on a Saturday night and there are no trains running your way until Monday, you remain right in the place where you were hurt until Monday."

Section Foreman O'Toole and his men have again begun work on the Massillon park which has been in the Pennsylvania Company's mind's eye for a year. Much has already been done in the way of grading. If this part of the work can be finished by spring, the planting of grass and shrubbery will not be delayed. The park will be about 200 feet long and about forty feet wide, and will be located just south of the station.

They Used Royal.

A newspaper reporter inquired of a large number of the successful exhibitors in the pastry department at the Minerva fair, week before last, what baking powder they used. He found that fully eighty per cent. had used Royal in preparing their cakes.—Minerva, O., News.

Success comes to those who persevere. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully, you will surely be benefited.

**Handbook of the Tariff.**  
Understanding of the complicated provisions of the new tariff law has been greatly simplified by the issuance of this manual. To digest the tariff law is no easy task, but to digest the food taken into the gastric receptacle is rendered easy by the use of that thorough stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It prevents and cures malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, remedies nervousness and insomnia, and removes constipation and biliousness. Appetite, as well as the ability to satisfy it without subsequent abdominal disturbance, is restored by this fine stomachic, which also accelerates convalescence. Persons in the decline of life and the infirm of every age and sex find it of material assistance.

**California in Three Days.**  
Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Lines. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 8:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon. The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m. and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**An Unparalleled Time Record**  
Was made every day during the period of the Omaha Exposition by the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on its Chicago & Omaha Short Line. Although its trains hauled from ten to thirteen well filled sleeping cars and coaches each night, yet schedule time of arrival at Omaha and at Chicago was an accomplished fact,—a record to be proud of, and which has resulted in establishing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the minds of the traveling community as the shortest, best and most reliable route from Chicago to Omaha as well as to California.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. For information regarding the line address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

**One Way Settlers' Rates via Big Four.**  
To specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia. Tickets will be on sale, Nov. 15, Dec. 6-27, 1898; Jan. 3-17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 14-18 1899. For full information and tickets, call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned, E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati.

**Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.**  
On October 18, November 1, 13, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**SKIN DISEASES.**  
Of every nature, from mere pimples to most obstinate Eczema, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by  
**HEISKELL'S OINTMENT.**  
The skin is made clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept so by the use of  
**HEISKELL'S SOAP.**  
It is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal gums and herbs, soothing and healing in its effect. Sold by all Druggists. Ointment, 50 cts. a box. Soap, 25 cts. a cake.  
**JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,**  
551 Commerce St., Phila.

**CURES THE COUGH.**  
A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.  
**Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup**  
is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.  
Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.  
**W. J. GILMORE CO.,**  
PITTSBURG, PA.  
At all Druggists, 25c and 50c.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
**SICK HEADACHE**  
Positively cured by these Little Pills.  
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.  
**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**  
Substitution  
the fraud of the day.  
See you get Carter's,  
Ask for Carter's,  
Insist and demand  
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

## THE WALKING HORSE.

It is in Great Demand in This Country by the Farmer.

We hear a great deal about the running horse and nearly as much about the trotting horse, but very little about the walking horse, says the Farmers Voice. The first two are valuable in their way, but neither of them is as much needed in this country as the last. A slow walking team makes work drag in spite of every effort of the driver. Farm work must be done with the horse at a walk, and a slight difference in the rate at which the team gets over ground makes a great difference in the amount of work accomplished. The great trouble with most farm teams is that they are allowed to get into the habit of dragging along at the rate of two miles an hour, even when going unloaded, and this habit becomes fixed and impossible to remedy, for the farm horse that gets in the notion of going slowly will poke along in spite of any urging that may be used.

There is much farm work that is very light on the team. Cultivating is not heavy work, and drawing a mowing machine does not call for more than a small fraction of the power a horse may exert without injury. Hauling loads to market is not heavy work, when the roads are good, and all these kinds of work should be done with the team walking at the rate that would keep a man in a comfortable dog trot all the time. The fast walking horse is made in breaking the colt. He usually wants to go too fast, and is headed down until he comes to believe that his gait is to be a dragging walk. If the colt is trained to walk up briskly but not trot; if he is never allowed to trot until he is thoroughly trained to walk fast as he can without trotting, there will be no trouble about his walking in after life.

When the colt that is being trained begins to lag, touch him gently with the whip to let him know that he must move up a little more briskly, but do not strike him hard enough to hurt or excite him. Make him keep on walking as fast as he can, and the habit will soon become a fixed one, and his value increased about twenty-five per cent. as far as farm work is concerned, and when ready for market will bring a price considerably in excess of another animal of the same breeding that cannot be made to walk briskly.

## Swine Notes.

In Wisconsin some years ago an experiment was made in feeding that demonstrated well the importance of liberally feeding the sow while suckling. A litter of seven pigs was taken weighing, when first dropped, eighteen pounds. At the end of three weeks their weight was increased to ninety-eight. All this gain was, of course, through the milk of the dam. Shortly previous to farrowing the diet of the dam should be light, and no increase should be made for twenty-four hours after the pigs are born. Then the increase should be gradual, so as not to disturb the digestive organs. The gains of the pig should be growth instead of fat, and it is recommended for that purpose that the dam be fed bran, shorts, oatmeal or other foods of that character, instead of corn. Such a diet is certainly better for the health of the sow and gives to her milk a more healthy quality.

Buttermilk, if handled properly, is one of the very best feeds for swine. The mild lactic acid at churning time, or shortly after, probably improves buttermilk as a feed for pigs, for only a little of the sugar is broken up to form the acid. The lactic acid in the milk renders it palatable and seems to have a favorable action on the digestive tract. Since buttermilk is rich in protein, corn is a complementary food and probably the most economical substance to feed with it. Shorts or middlings are likewise satisfactory, but hardly as economical. Since these two are rich in protein, the feeder is supplying rather too much of that costly element for the most economical returns. Bran is a bulky, chaff like food that is not satisfactory for young pigs, but which may be used with older animals, especially where the feed is not heavy and it is desirable to give volume to the feed. In some cases buttermilk is held in filthy vessels at the creameries and in those still worse at the farm. When this product undergoes a putrefactive fermentation it should not be used even for pig feeding.—Prof. W. A. Henry.

## Early Lambs.

The early lambs are the ones which bring the most money to the breeder. They are also in the South the ones that leave the most net profit. Our winters are so mild that the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. With proper provision made in the feeding of German clover, rape, vetches, rye, winter oats and rutabagas, and turnips, at this season of the year, the ewes and lambs can have good grazing all the fall and winter months until grass grows again in the spring. Under such condition it is a neglect of opportunity to fail to have a few of these money producers on every farm. Now is the time to set about arranging to do so. The first requisite, after securing the ewes, if you have not already got these, is to get a good buck. Let him be selected from the mutton type of sheep, either a Dorset, a Shropshire or a Southdown, and do not let him be less than two years old. He should be bought at once and be put on good feed, but not turned with the ewes for a week or ten days after reaching the farm.

Let him have a few oats and peas every day in addition to good pasturage and when turned with the ewes only be allowed to run with them at night. He will in this way better keep up his stamina and be a surer stock getter than if allowed to run altogether with the ewes.

## FULTON'S TORPEDOES

A Charge of 170 Pounds of Powder Arranged With Clock Work.

Before he turned his attention to navigation by steam, Robert Fulton invented a marine torpedo, which he endeavored to dispose of to the United States government. Succeeding in interesting James Madison, then Secretary of States, in the matter, he obtained a small appropriation from the government for the purpose of conducting some public experiments. In the summer of 1806 he invited the high dignitaries and a number of prominent citizens of New York to Governor's Island to see the torpedoes and machinery with which his experiments were to be made. While he was lecturing on his blank torpedoes, which were large, empty copper cylinders, his numerous auditors crowded around him. After a while he turned to a copper case of the same description, which was placed under the gateway of old Castle William and to which was attached a clockwork lock.

Drawing out a peg, Fulton set the clock in motion and then he said, in solemn tones, to his attentive audience: "Gentlemen, this is a charged torpedo which, precisely in its present state, I mean to blow up a vessel; it contains 170 pounds of gunpowder, and if I were to suffer the clockwork to run fifteen minutes I have no doubt that it would blow this fortification to atoms."

The circle of humanity which had closed around the inventor began to spread out and grow thinner, and before five of the fifteen minutes had passed, there were but two or three persons remaining under the gateway. Some, indeed, lost no time in getting at the greatest possible distance from the torpedo, and they did not again appear on the ground until they were assured that the engine of destruction was safely lodged in the magazine whence it had been taken. The local historian of that period remarks:

"The conduct of Mr. Fulton's auditors was not very extraordinary or unnatural, but his own composure indicated the confidence with which he handled these terrible instruments of destruction, and the reliance he had on the accuracy of the performances of his machinery. The apprehensions of his friends surprised and amused him, and he took occasion to remark how true it was that fear frequently arose from ignorance."—Sacramento Record-Union.

According to the Post Express of Rochester, that city is felicitating itself over a remarkable decrease in mortality during the last few years, especially among children, and is pluming itself over being the healthiest city in the State. The official figures show a decrease for the month of July in the mortality of children under five years from 175 in 1887 out of a population of 120,000, to 50 in 1898 out of a population of 180,000. The Post-Express attributes this gratifying exhibit to the liberal appropriations made by the city to maintain the standard quality of milk, and the efforts of the physicians to arrest the havoc of tuberculosis. With such health and beauty and comparative youth, the city immortalized by the exploit of Samuel Patch ought to let out another foot or so of her corset strings.

The Atlantic ocean is crossed monthly by 1,000 ships.

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop."

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued."

"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me. I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more. I am sure, I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine."

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE  
**ELY'S Cream Balm**  
contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed, gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, alleviates inflammation, heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. Full size for sale at all Druggists or by mail. Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail.  
**ELY BROTHERS, 59 Warren Street, N. Y.**

**CATARRH**  
**COLD IN HEAD**  
Contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed, gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, alleviates inflammation, heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. Full size for sale at all Druggists or by mail. Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail.  
**ELY BROTHERS, 59 Warren Street, N. Y.**

# SECRETARY OF STATE

Recovers Perfect Health by Use of Paine's Celery Compound.



When unsolicited testimonials are constantly received from men of such prominence as the distinguished citizen whose portrait is here printed—when among the thousands of letters received by the proprietors of Paine's celery compound there are to be found in almost every mail some from men and women of national reputation, it is easily understood why this remedy which makes people well has proven its remarkable efficacy among all classes of people.

No other remedy has the hearty approval of a like body of educated men and women and professional men, nor has there ever been a remedy that was welcomed in so many intelligent, prudent homes, where pains is taken to get only the best in so vital a matter. In such families all over the country Paine's celery compound is the first and only remedy used.

Prof. Phelps had studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when undernourished, in men and women and children years before he looked for the remedy. Paine's celery compound is the outcome of his entire professional life. It is the one remedy that the world could not lose today at any price.

Paine's celery compound induces the body to take on solid flesh

The ablest physicians universally prescribe Paine's celery compound whenever there is great need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn out system.

Paine's celery compound brings about at once a healthy appetite, complete digestion and regular action of the bowels. Its use makes short work of disease. It rapidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude, or "tired feeling," which betokens weak nerves and poor blood.

Writing from the executive department in the state capitol in Topeka on February 1 last, Secretary of State W. E. Bush said briefly "I have used Paine's celery compound and have found it to be of very great benefit to me."

And not only men, but more particularly the gentler sex have found this great remedy a blessing to them. Women working in close offices, saleswomen tired out and nervous from long hours' standing on their feet and waiting on impatient, irritating customers, overworked, worried and disheartened men and women everywhere will be astonished to find how much happier life becomes when their nerves have been strengthened and their blood purified by means of this great remedy.

**PISO'S**  
For  
**CURE**  
Consumption

I have been taking Piso's Cure for Consumption since 1889, for Coughs and Colds. I had an attack of LaGrippe in 1890, and have had others since. In the Winter of 1896-7, I had a spell of Bronchitis, lasting all winter, and leaving a troublesome cough, until I again tried Piso's Cure, which relieved me.—Mrs. M. B. SMALLEY, Colorado Springs, Colo., August 19, 1898.

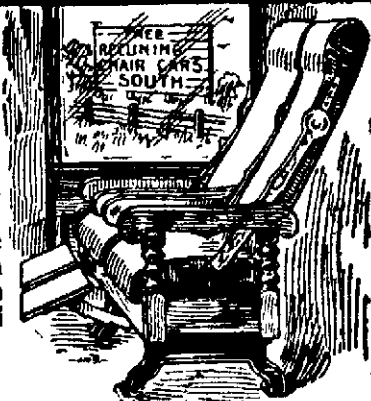
**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURE FOR  
Coughs and Colds. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**

The Pisco Company, Warren, Pa.

**WARTHORST & Co.**  
**QUARRY.**  
**BRICK. - - BRICK.**  
**Massillon, O.**

**Winter Tourist Tickets**

at reduced rates, to Florida, Havana, Nassau, New Orleans, Mexico and California points via the **Queen & Crescent** Route are now on sale. The Queen & Crescent through service cannot be excelled. When going South see that your tickets read via the Queen & Crescent Through Cars to principal Southern Cities.  
**Free Reclining Chair Cars**  
W. C. RINEARSON, GENERAL PASS'G AGT., CINCINNATI, O.



**PEOPLE READ** The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....



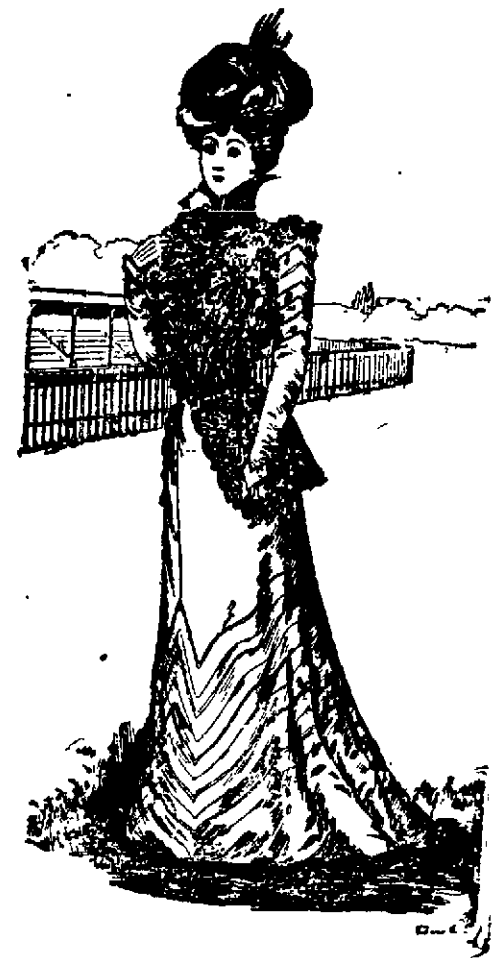
## OUR FASHION LETTER

PLENTY OF CLOTH AND AN ABUNDANCE OF BRIGHT COLORS.

Corsage Slightly Blouse Shaped—Many Small Fur Neck Pieces—High Coloring in Millinery Pivoted by Conspicuous Ornaments—Rich, Dark Cashmeres.

Very soft fabrics will be worn this season, as you know. Winter dresses will be trimmed with chinchilla, mink and broadtail, and the same furs will be used for flounces round the bottom of skirts. We are using a large quantity of cloth in all kinds of bright colors. For evening dresses or society functions we continue to use silk muslins and gauzes inlaid with laces, which is one of my special features for evening dresses. The Empire style will be much worn, but we shall only make them with a falling tunic over some other material, with closely fitting corsages.

One dress has a skirt composed of a ground of white satin, over which in front is an apron of mousseline de sole ornamented with nine narrow frilled flounces of the same edged with lace of a very light texture. The apron is only seen from about half way down the skirt to the bottom, which is edged round with a ruche of mousseline de sole, trimmed with comet ribbons. Over this first skirt is a long tunic of white satin forming a train, which is fastened in the centre in front and opens over the apron about half way down. This tunic is ornamented with elaborate designs inlaid at irregular intervals in black and white lace insertion, edged with small black spangles. The design at the bottom runs round in garlands. The ornaments are wider than



at the sides. The tunic falls below the ruche, which runs round the skirt. The corsage is slightly blouse shaped, gathered at the waist and trimmed vertically with inlaid lace in the same style as the skirt. It is ornamented with a small yoke of sky blue satin covered with gathered white tulle. The neck trimming is of white satin cut with vertical rows of lace insertion, and at the back is a lace collar. The sleeves are of sky blue satin covered with white tulle. They are ornamented with two circles of inlaid insertion edged with black spangles, one above and the other below the elbow. The jockeys are formed of three rows of black and white lace insertion edged with jet spangles. The wrists are trimmed with a flounce of wide lace which falls far over the hand. The waistband is of white satin, of equal width all around, and is spangled with jet.

A dress of almond green cloth, the skirt of which fits very tightly round the waist, like a fourreau, the fullness only beginning to develop half way down and the bottom widening considerably into a moderate train. The upper part of the skirt is plain, the lower part trimmed round with five stitched pleats in waving lines, forming chevrons in the center in front and rising up considerably at the sides and behind, leaving the back of the skirt above the train plain. Over the corsage which is quite plain, is a corsage vest in embroidery and large meshed drab lace, embroidered with rich Jesurum lace designs, very open worked, so as to show the cloth corsage beneath it. The vest fastens down the center in front beneath a full of drab mousseline de sole. The basque is long, falling over the skirt to below the hips, and is open in front from the waist downward. The edge is festooned all round with patterns in relief. In the center of the breast is a bow of drab velvet, composed of four regular loops, and a band of the same velvet descends to the waist where it is fixed by steel and crystal buttons. The waistband is also of drab velvet, rather narrow, and fastened in the center with a steel and crystal buckle. The collar is of the same material as the costume; ornamented with rows of stitching; it is sloped away in front and very high at the sides.

Another dress of yellow cloth, the skirt extremely tight fitting around the body, and widening from about half way down into the form of a plumeau with a short train. The upper part is completely plain. The lower part is trimmed with bands of a rather deeper yellow than the cloth, covered with white Venice lace insertion, embroidered with ornaments in yellow silk to match the velvet. On the right side

these ornaments are in the form of cut chevrons, and on the left side the velvet runs diagonally down to the edge of the skirt and rises up round the sides and back. The corsage fits tightly on the upper part and is draped round the waist. The front is ornamented with two rows of velvet and guipure like the trimming on the skirt, which start from the left shoulder and run diagonally across to the waist on the left side. The plain part between them is embroidered with spots like those on the skirt. Two similar bands of velvet and Venice insertion run diagonally across the right side. The lower of these diagonal bands are wider than the upper. The back is trimmed in the same way as the front.

Another dress represented is of mauve cloth and velvet. The skirt is quite tight in about half way down, whence it widens very considerably and forms a very slight train. It is trimmed with four rows of very wide pleats which cross in the center in front and are rounded off at the lower part. These have two rows of stitching round the edge, and have the effect of flat shaped flounces. The topmost pleat is set in the waist; the bottom pleat forms a point in the center over the cloth. The skirt is edged all round with a double row of stitching. The corsage is composed of a short jacket of mauve cloth, made with a rounded square, and fitting the figure perfectly. It is ornamented with arabesques and flowers, embroidered in silk of the same shade.

On some of the rich dark costumes for the winter are arranged rows of silk applique, with revers of seal, mink, astrakhan, chinchilla, otter, or other lark fur beyond. Bands of the applique are placed on the skirt en sautoir, being much lower in front and at the back, and rising in graceful curves at each side. The close coat-sleeves are finished with cuffs that flare over the top of the hand, and are covered with applique work; and edged, like the Medici collar, with a narrow band of fur.

The odd and pretty combination of orange and gray, so becoming to many women and so popular the last season, has been carried into the domain of elegant evening dress, where it has gained still greater vogue and success. Pale mauve and turquoise-blue is another favorite combination of colors. In dress millinery it is decidedly popular, as also black and peach color, lightened with a touch of white or cream in the form of lace, aligettes or feather tips. Autumn foliage is likewise used in greens, russets and brilliant red and this season on black or dark green velvet toques. English walking hats or shepherdess models, the brilliant-hued berries of the mountain ash are very effectively used in combination with either orange or deep petunia, satin or velvet. Satin is made great use of this autumn in lining long, narrow loops and pointed ends of velvet that are machine-stitched in silk on their extreme edges.

A very popular half-cape cut like an immense Charles IX. collar, and applied to both redingote and princess dresses is much used on imported models from both Paris and London. It looks like large revers points in front and like a cape-collar pushed down on the shoulders in the back and on the sides. Sometimes the ends of the cape terminate in short points in front, but very often the ends are elongated and arranged en jabot. These accessories in fur or velvet are admirable for imparting warmth to a street costume that is made to wear without a wrap.

Many of the small pelerines and other shoulder capes of last winter are modishly changed into very attractive styles with a frill at the edge and long slender stole fronts. Sometimes these additions are of brown, dark green or other deep-toned silk or velvet, or again the foke piece is of velvet, overlaid with a rich yoke design in silk or bead passementerie, and the frill at the edge is made of fur with matching panel-ends, finished with a number of sable, fox or mink tail at the throat, and a fringe of the same at the ends of the panels.

The princess dress of to-day has undergone great transformations. Often on imported models only the back is a princess model, and the front is cut in



the form of a bodice and yoke, a bolero, a cutaway Louis XIV. coat, etc. Another fashionable style is the redingote princess, opening in long peplum points or panels over a skirt of contrasting material. Certainly the princess dress of to-day cannot be called a simply style of gown; it entails such elaborate processes in the way of wonderful fitting, adjusting and decoration and on many gowns the trimming on the pointed waist exactly joins that upon the skirt front, producing a princess effect that is at once graceful and becoming, especially to full figures, the continuous lines from shoulder to skirt producing a long, slender effect.

## KINDERGARTEN BAZAR.

To be Held at the Tabernacle, Canton, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Free Kindergarten Association, of Canton, will hold a bazar the last three days of this week, and an elaborate programme has been prepared for each afternoon and evening. Twelve booths are being prepared, and the display of fancy goods will be the finest ever shown in Canton. On Thursday afternoon there will be a colored children's cake walk, and in the evening a little play "Fairland, or Elaine and the Pixies," will be produced. Friday afternoon Mrs. Harcourt awards a prize to the finest baby, girl baby and twins appearing at the baby show, from 3 to 5. All babies up to three years of age are requested to compete for the prize. In the evening an Irish farce, "The Wee Tey Party," will be given.

Special entertainments will be prepared for Saturday afternoon and evening, probably a pickaninny cake walk with other interesting features, and an exhibition of kindergarten children at work. Supper will be served each evening. The ladies of the association extend a cordial invitation to the people of Massillon to attend the entertainments.

## Waiting for Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—No more presidential appointments of postmasters will be made till congress convenes. There are two hundred and ninety-nine appointments of presidential postmasters awaiting confirmation. These have been appointed during the recess of congress.

## Counterfeits at Work.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—Large quantities of spurious half dollars and quarters have been put in circulation here. The metal is very brittle and the coins fly to pieces when thrown against a hard substance.

## Another Storm at Boston.

Boston, Nov. 30.—[By Associated Press]—Another heavy storm set in just before 7 o'clock this morning, promising several inches of snow. The weather bureau says the storm is likely to continue all day.

## SOME VOLUNTEERS MAY RETURN.

A Rumor That 5,000 Regulars Will Be Sent to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—A rumor was current at army headquarters that between now and Jan. 1, 5,000 soldiers will be concentrated here to embark for the Philippines.

It is said that the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Thirtieth and Twentieth infantry will be assigned to duty on the islands, and that some of the volunteers stationed there will be returned to this country for mustering out.

## Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for near half a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets Hostetter's Almanac. This medical treatise is published by the Hostetter Company, Pittsburg, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing sixty hands in that department. The issue of same for 1899 will be over eleven millions, printed in nine languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The Almanac for 1899 can be obtained, free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

## Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

## For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

In its advanced and chronic form a cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases. Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranous diseases in the nasal passages, and you make a great mistake in not resorting to this treatment in your own case. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large for 50 cents is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

A small bottle of Tonsilline lasts longer than most any case of Sore Throat.

## A LARGE ORDER FOR COAL.

Five Hundred Thousand Tons to be Delivered at Sandusky.

West Virginia coal operators, according to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, have just closed a contract with the Great Northern Railway Company for 500,000 tons of coal, to be delivered at the Sandusky docks, at \$1.25 per ton. The terms of the contract call for delivery during the year 1899. Pittsburgh operators say there is no reason to doubt the report, and further say that owing to mining conditions in West Virginia and the ability of the operators of the state to get freight rates considerably lower than are possible from the Pittsburgh mines, the contract can be filled at a nice profit. A prominent Pennsylvania operator says: "It would cost us \$1.33 to lay down a ton of coal at Sandusky. The price would include thirty-eight and one-half cents for mining, ninety cents for freight and five cents for unloading at the docks. There would be no profit in it for us. In fact, we would be losing. The price I have given does not include interest on our investment, the wear of machinery, expenses of operating, risks of mining, such as accidents to the diggers and fire, or royalty. Until the local operators combine and form themselves into an association for the protection of the industry in Western Pennsylvania nothing can be done to counteract these hurtful influences. I have heard it stated repeatedly by other Pittsburgh operators that the West Virginia producers can get almost any freight rate that they desire, and I am inclined to think this is true. They can also get miners for any price they choose to pay, whereas we adopt a scale of prices for mining and live up to it, and the wages we are paying are from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than those paid in West Virginia."

## FOR THE NEW ORLEANS.

Handsome Presents from the City for Which She Was Named.

A New Orleans special to the Pittsburg Dispatch says: "Unless the cruiser New Orleans is needed elsewhere at that time, she will come to this port during Mardi Gras week and receive three beautiful gifts from the people of the city for which she was named. If she cannot be here then the gifts will be delivered on her first visit. The people will present the vessel with a beautiful silver bell. The decorations will be emblematic of the social and commercial character of the city. The bell will cost nearly \$2,000. Committees have begun collecting funds for a silver service. More than \$3,000 has been collected already. The third gift, from a local firm of jewelers to the officers' mess, will be a fine engraving on silver of the battleship Maine entering Havana harbor."

## A Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Dossie, of Reedurban, celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary on Monday evening. The following relatives were present: Mr. and Mrs. Will Reed, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Theron Guistweite, of Brimfield; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swier, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bonvalot and daughter Edna and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rubey, of Reedurban; Charles H. Lippold, late of Company L, Eighth Ohio, brother of Mrs. Dossie, and D. W. Kropf, of Maximus. After enjoying some music, including several solos, a bountiful supper was served. The remainder of the evening was quickly passed in dancing, after which the guests departed, wishing the bride and groom of the "wooden wedding" many happy returns, and that all might be spared to meet five years hence to enjoy a similar occasion.

## Jones Buys a Saloon.

Edward Jones, of North Lawrence, a brother of Labor Commissioner Jones, has purchased the saloon in West Tremont street formerly owned by Richard Edwards, of this city. Mr. Jones has moved his family to Massillon. They will make their home in the building in which the saloon is located.

## How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely upon a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good alternative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. 50 cents per bottle.

## The Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Z. T. Baltzly, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. This is the "wonderful remedy" that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size 50 cent and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetters, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

You can buy a beautifully trimmed hat for \$1.00 at Falkes.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

New York, Nov. 30.—Stock market was active and firm today. Manhattan and the Grangers leaders. Gas was quietly looked after by Mr. Keene. Money easy at 2 per cent.

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
American Tobacco	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
Atchafalpa (Pfd.)	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
C. & O. (Pfd.)	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Chicago Gas	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Manhattan	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Massachusetts	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
New York Central	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Rock Island	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
St. Paul	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Western Union	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Wheat dull and dragging. The last half day of old December wheat was a disappointment to some. There was supposed to be a large short interest, which would go to cover at the last hour. Export 900,000 bushels; receipts again liberal. The close was unsettled. Puts 65 1/2, calls 66 1/2.

Wheat:		Open- ing.	High est.	Low- est.	Close.
Dec	.....	65½	65¾	65¼	65½
May	.....	63½	66½	65½	66½
Corn.					
Dec	.....	33	33½	32¾	33½
May	.....	34½	34½	34¼	34½
Oats.					
Dec	.....	26	27	26	26½
May	.....	26½	26½	26½	26½
Pork					
Jan	.....	9 05	9 30	9 05	9 17
May	.....	9 25	9 42	9 25	9 37
Lard					